FBIS DAILY REPORT

East Europe

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CSSR-SOVIET MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN

LD161634 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] The planned military exercises of the ground forces of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army began yesterday in the early hours. Observers from the signatory countries of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, who will take part in observing this military activity 16-19 July, have arrived in Czechoslovakia for the exercises. On behalf of the command of the Czechoslovak People's Army they were welcomed in Prague by Lieutenant General Jiri Brychta, first deputy chief of the General Staff, and on behalf of the Soviet Army by Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia.

Observers Briefed

LD161942 Prague CTK in English 1800 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 16 (CTK) -- Thirty-four observers from 18 countries-signatories of the Stockholm Final Act have arrived in Czechoslovakia to participate in military exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Central Group of Soviet Troops in Czechoslovakia.

The exercises are taking place in north-west Bohemia on July 15-21.

First Deputy of the Czechoslovak People's Army General Staff Commander Lt.-Gen. Jiri Brychta and supervisor of the exercises Commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in Czechoslovakia Col.-Gen. Viktor Yermakov informed the observers of the course of the manoeuvres, composition of participating troops and their equipment.

Col.-Gen. Viktor Yermakov said 17,000 troops are taking part with 300 tanks, 250 anti-tank guided missiles launchers, 140 100-milimetre or greater calibre cannons, 12 rocket launchers and 14 combat and 7 transport helicopters.

The Soviet Army representative said that the character of the exercises fully corresponds with the defensive principles of the Warsaw Treaty doctrine which do not admit, in the present conditions, to solve disputes by military means. "Our countries' armies will not start war unless they are attacked. They will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. They do not regard any state as an enemy," he said.

In harmony with the articles of the Stockholm document, the observers were informed in detail of the scheme of the exercises, supplied with maps of the training site and allowed to use binoculars. They will also be allowed to contact commanders and soldiers of the training units.

The conditions set up by the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army for the observation of the exercises are fully in harmony with all articles of the Stockholm Final Act and prove the positive and responsible approach of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Governments to the implementation of this significant agreement.

GDR-USSR TROOP EXERCISES SCHEDULED 26-31 JUL

LD161532 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jul (ADN) -- A joint troop exercise of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the National People's Army of the GDR will take place, as planned, from 26 to 31 July 1987 in the region of Gardelegen, Magdeburg, Templin, Neu-Strelitz, and Wittstock.

Up to 25,000 members of the fraternal armies will be taking part. The exercise is aimed at perfecting the level of the troops' battle training. It is being led by the commander of an army of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

In accordance with the annual review of military activities for 1987, notice was given of the troop exercises by the faternal armies to all the signatories of the Helsinki Final act. At the same time, observers from these states were invited.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CPSU CC SECRETARY BIRYUKOVA

AU161820 Sofia BTA in English 1739 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 16 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, received Ms Aleksandra Biryukova, secretary of the CC of the CPSU, who is paying a visit here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

The meeting exchanged information on the processes of reconstruction and qualitatively new development in all spheres of sociopolitical life. With satisfaction the two sides noted the upgrade development of Bulgaro-Soviet relations and the deepening and adding to all-round cooperation and the getting closer between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. They stressed the importance of direct production contacts and of joint corporations as new forms in the development of socialist economic integration.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Ms Aleksandra Biryukova exchanged opinions on the social policy of the BCP and the CPSU as well as on issues related to the development of the industry for man. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 16 July repeats the report on Zhivkov-Biryukova meeting and adds: "The meeting which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Emil Khristov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria."]

BALEV RECEIVES USSR ACADEMICIAN ARBATOV

AU161938 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] On 16 July in Sofia Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR Institute on United States and Canada, who is visiting Bulgaria. The talk took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

DIPLOMATIC CONSULTATIONS HELD IN WASHINGTON

AU161300 Sofia BTA in English 1015 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Washington, July 16 (BTA correspondent) -- Talks between delegations of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry and the U.S. State Department were held in Washington from July 13 through July 15, 1987. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Lyuben Gotsev and the State Department delegation included Mr Michael Armacost, assistant secretary of state for political affairs, Ms Rozanne Ridgway, assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs, Mr Thomas Simons, deputy assistant secretary of state, and other officials.

The participants in the talks discussed the state and prospects for the development of the relations between Bulgaria and the United States as well as certain international issues such as East-West relations and disarmament.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that progress has been made in recent years in the bilateral relations in the political, trade, economic and cultural fields, as well as in combatting drugs trafficking and on certain aspects of the fight against terrorism.

The head of the Bulgarian delegation and the State Department representatives expressed their governments' desire to continue with the process of activating the political contacts and to further broaden the economic relations.

The Bulgarian delegation was received by U.S. Deputy Secretary of Commerce Bruce Smart and had meetings at the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress.

The Bulgarian diplomats had a meeting with American journalists. Mr Lyuben Gotsev briefed the press on the development of Bulgaria's economy and the aims and basic principles of Bulgaria's peace-loving foreign policy in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

## FRG'S FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ARRIVES ON VISIT

### Makes Statement on Arrival

AU161220 Sofia BTA in English 1154 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 16 (BTA) -- Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, arrived here today on an official visit.

In a statement he made on his arrival at Sofia airport, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher assessed the recent Bulgarian-West German summit in the FRG as a peak in bilateral relations, which are characterized by a friendly spirit and by many similarities.

Our two countries, which belong to different sociopolitical systems and alliances, are setting an example of what can be achieved jointly in one's own interest and in the interest of the other side, but above all in the interest of improving the situation in Europe, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher said. He stressed the necessity of using the historic chance for achieving actual disarmament, to which both the FRG and Bulgaria can make their contribution. It is necessary to establish the principles of new political thinking everywhere, to do away with the hostile notions and to realize the common responsibility for peace, security and cooperation on our continent, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher said.

### Begins Talks With Mladenov

AU161852 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Today is the first day of the official visit to Bulgaria of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs. At the official talks, which took place today in Sofia with Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, they discussed a broad range of issues related to bilateral cooperation and topical international affairs. The intensity of the talks and their constructive spirit, as well as the tone of mutual trust and respect, demonstrated that the fruitful official visit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the FRG, which took place last month, has created new opportunities to develop Bulgarian-FRG cooperation, and elevated to a higher level the trust between the two countries.

Petur Mladenov and Hans-Dietrich Genscher positively evaluated the dynamic development of bilateral relations in various areas. They stressed the importance of political contacts at various levels, as well as relations between Bulgaria and separate FRG states.

The two countries' ministers of foreign affairs pointed out that there exist possibilities to strengthen trade and economic cooperation. They reviewed specific issues related to expanding and strengthening relations in the areas of science and technology, exchange of improved technologies, and cooperation in transportation. They stressed the possibilities to diversify the forms of cultural exchange.

The detailed discussion of international issues showed that despite the ideological differences, Bulgaria and the FRG are unanimous in their opinion that it is necessary to quickly and efficiently contribute to protecting and strengthening peace in Europe and the world.

The leaders of Bulgarian and FRG diplomacy presented their positions on the vitally important issues of security and disarmament. Comrade Petur Mladenov stressed that the new political thinking, objectively imposed by the necessities of the nuclear-missiles century requires to utilize the unique chances of concluding an agreement on eliminating the medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe.

The FRG minister of foreign affairs explained in detail his country's position on removing the medium-range missiles from Europe, as well as those with a range of 500-1,000 km. Hans-Dietrich Genscher also dwelled on some differences in the position of the FRG on this issue, in comparison to the USSR position, a question to which attention was also paid during the Moscow visit of Richard von Weizsaecker, FRG president.

The concretization of the agreement reached at last month's meeting at the highest level in the FRG, which took place during today's official talks, as well as the profound discussion of the vitally important issues of disarmament, peace, and security in Europe and the world, demonstrated the mutual willingness of Bulgaria and the FRG to construct their bilateral relations on a solid basis and contribute to overcoming the danger of nuclear war.

## Calls for Missile Ban

LD161726 Hamburg DPA in German 1631 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has urged the Soviet Union to agree to a world-wide abolition of all medium-range missiles. Speaking at a dinner in Sofia this evening, Genscher said that "if the Soviet Union is prepared for a worldwide abolition of all medium-range missiles," then this would "trigger positive impulses for East-West relations in their full breadth." Genscher is paying a 4-day visit to Bulgaria, which is regarded as the USSR's closest ally. His talks with Bulgarian state and government leaders center on disarmament matters and closer economic cooperation.

Genscher named as a further disarmament program "a 50 percent reduction in the strategic nuclear offensive weapons of the United States and of the Soviet Union, a comprehensive worldwide ban on chemical weapons," and the establishment of a balance in conventional arms in Europe at a low level. Finally, a reduction in land-based missiles of the two superpowers with a range of below 500 km and the setting up of a network of confidence-building measures should be strived for, he said.

The Bulgarian side showed interest primarily in an expansion of economic relations.

With DM2.1 billion (1986), the Federal Republic is already Bulgaria's most important Western trading partner, although Sofia has an adverse trade balance of DM1.3 billion. Bulgaria is trying to attract increased investment by German firms in the country, in the hope of gaining access to the most modern technology.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SWEDISH ACADEMY

AU141938 Sofia BTA in English 1815 GMT 14 Jul 87

["Bulgaria-Sweden: Scientific Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- Acad. Angel Balevski, president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and Acad. Ingvar Lindqvist, president of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, signed a protocol today on cooperation between the two academies in the 1987-1991 period. The document determines the spheres and means of active cooperation which was placed on a long-term basis 13 years ago.

Bulgarian and Swedish scientists are carrying out joint scientific research in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology. The protocol envisages the development of cooperation in other scientific spheres as well and the updating of the subjects of research. Bilateral seminars on problems of mutual interest will be used as an efficient form of interaction.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIED CHEMISTRY CONGRESS CONVENES 13 JULY

AU131722 Sofia BTA in English 1536 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Sofia, July 13 (BTA) -- The 31st International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry [IUPAC] was opened here today with the participation of scholars from 44 countries.

The greetings address by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, who is honorary patron of the congress, gives high assessment of the work of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, an organization founded in 1919. [passage omitted]

At the opening of the congress was stressed the importance of the cooperation between chemists for the development of waste-free technologies, of harmless substances in the sphere of agriculture, development of new highly active medications, of organic and inorganic materials for the everyday life and for the industry. The scientists gathered in Sofia from all over the world will discuss the present condition of chemistry and its relation to the existing problems in the world.

The Indian scientist Prof Dr C.N.R. Rao, president of IUPAC, pointed out the importance of the Union of Chemists, one of the oldest scientific societies in the world, to the analysing of current problems, to the search for better application in practice.

The congress will continue for 6 days in 9 sections. More than 120 reports are expected to be delivered in the sphere of analytical, engineering, industrial, clinical, organic and inorganic chemistry, in the sphere of polymers and physical chemistry. General phenomena and tendencies in the development of science will be a subject of discussions at plenary sessions, where world famous scientists will deliver lectures. The Sixth International Symposium on Heterogenous Catalysis will be held in the framework of the congress.

## Zhivkov Greets Congress

AU161208 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jul 87 p 1

["Greetings message of Comrade Todor Zhivkov," general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, to the participants of the 31st Congress of the International Union on Pure and Applied Chemistry, read on 13 July, at the congress' opening session by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] I am especially pleased to greet and welcome you, learned chemists from all over the world who have come to our country, and wish fruitful work to the 31st Congress on Pure and Applied Chemisty.

We highly value the activity of your union, which facilitates the joint work of scientists from various countries, defends the right of chemists to create together, regardless of their religious and political convictions, and develops beneficial cooperation with other international organizations in the areas of health care, agriculture, and environmental protection.

These goals are also close to our hearts, because they are consonant with the new political thinking related to solving the global issues facing mankind.

New realities, without a precedent in history, are today developing in the world. The scientific-technical revolution reveals unlimited opportunities for comprehensive social progress. At the same time, however, it is developing the sinister power of nuclear weapons.

In this fateful time, peaceful coexistence, the rallying of all peace-loving forces in the struggle for nuclear and total disarmament, and constructive political dialogue for overcoming the contradictions in this area are the only way to save man and his civilization. I would like to assure you that our country adheres to all the initiatives that support this noble cause.

The Peoples Republic of Bulgaria, which more than 40 years ago selected the road of socialist development, has achieved great successes, including in the area of chemistry and its industrial application. The powerful heavy chemical industry in our country had an important role in the comprehensive development of our country's economy. We now give priority to scientifically enhanced small-batch chemical production, the production of pure and ultra-pure chemicals, and the development of modern biotechnologies. In this respect we are applying special efforts to develop science. The Bulgarian people and the country's leadership rely extraordinarily on the scientists from the academies, the higher educational establishments, the branch institutes, and the plants' laboratories. We regard the successess of our chemistry and the cooperation of Bulgarian scientists with scientific establishments of other countries as an important precondition for our future achievements.

I believe that here, in Sofia, you will find good conditions for creative work and exchanging useful information and ideas. I also hope that your hosts will succeed in showing you not only their laboratories and achievements but also a small part of our capital's beauty.

I would like to express our conviction that your forum and your new contacts and acquaintances will facilitate the development of international scientific cooperation in the area of chemistry, and the success of your common cause.

Once again I wish successful work to the 31st International Congress on Pure and Applied Chemistry.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES ANNUAL PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU161159 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jul 87 p 1

[Gencho Arabadzhiev report: "Fulfillment of the Annual Plan Requires Initiative, Organization, and Discipline"]

[Text] Yesterday the Council of Ministers discussed at an expanded session the fulfillment of the state plan for Bulgaria's socioeconomic development during the first half of 1987.

As active participants in the deep restructuring processes being carried out by our workers since the start of this year, directly following the December 1986 BCP Central Committee Plenum, and in accordance with the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the program postulates of Comrade Todor Zhivkov for qualitatively new growth in the economy and the other social spheres, we know how dynamic, all-embracing, and revolutionary in their essence are the changes that are taking place everywhere in all fields. New management structures, associations, and self-managing economic organizations have been set up; there is a move toward a broad introduction of the principles of self-management; new commercial banks have been formed; the economic mechanisms are being set in motion; and a new work attitude is being created, based on the Declaration of the National Assembly on Placing Socialist Property Under the Management and Administration of the Workers' Collectives.

As a result of the efforts made, the main indices show a certain growth, as compared to the first half of 1986, achieved in industrial commodity production, net production, social labor productivity, retail goods turnover, and everyday services to the population. Material expenditures have been reduced. A number of indices show growth, and new types of production and new technologies have been mastered. However, the data subjected to analysis shows that these rates cannot in any way satisfy us, that they do not meet the requirements of the December BCP Central Committee Plenum, and that the criteria and tasks set at the national conference of 4 March and in the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo of 29 May 1986 have not been achieved. The discussion in the Council of Ministers confirmed that unsatisfactory rates of growth are characteristic of a considerable number of economic organizations. In a number of these, the production output in the first 6 months is lower than achieved in the same period of last year.

The facts and analyses show that there is sluggishness in overcoming negative tendencies, and this was noted long ao in the discussion of the first quarter results of plan fulfillment. The chief reason lies in weaknesses of a subjective nature. The levels of exigence and personal responsibility of leaders and executive workers have fallen, and weak control is being exercised from the top downward. When one reviews the plan fulfillment for individual types of products, nonfulfillment of the specified state quotas and orders is particularly evident. There has been almost continuous backsliding since the start of the year regarding almost one third of the products supplied under production-sharing deliveries. [paragraph continues]

The shortfall in a number of raw and other materials is a result of an irresponsible attitude on the part of certain economic organizations, which are planning and signing contracts for production output below state orders and their own production capacities. Producer and consumer enterprises are not calling one another to account, and no radical change in the quality of production output has taken place.

Despite the fact that the plan for introducing new basic funds has been overfulfilled and that a considerable rate of growth has been achieved as compared to the same period of 1986, the fulfillment is not satisfactory when related to the overall plan for the year. This provides confirmation that the practice has not been overcome of introducing the basic funds during the second half of the year, or even at the end of the year, thus making a drive to fulfill the plan. The envisaged concentration of resources in construction has not been carried out, and organization and discipline have not been improved.

Scientific and technical progress has still not become the chief factor of our economic growth. A tendency to wait and see is evident, and the economic organizations and scientific, research, and technological units display low responsibility for bringing the new developments into production.

The reasons for incompletely meeting the requirements of the domestic market lie in the failure to observe the state quotas and in the adoption by a number of self-managing economic organizations of lower production plans that those fulfilled during the same period of 1986. The data show that in certain economic trusts and combines, production output is lower than for the same period of last year. This particularly applies to the following: the "Motor Building" Economic Trust, "Cement" Economic Trust, "Joinery" Economic Combine, "Elevator-Building" Economic Combine, "Metallurgy" Economic Trust, "Valentina" Economic Trust, and a number of others. Apart from the producers, responsibility for this is also borne by the domestic trade organizations that fail to fight for goods and to be active partners in concluding the contracts.

Bearing in mind that the positive results fail to satisfy and that negative tendencies are evident, the Council of Ministers adopted an appropriate decision. This decision orders the management councils of the associations to hold expanded sessions as early as possible in order to make a critical, in-depth analysis and assessment of their activities during the first half of the year and undertake specific effective measures to ensure fulfillment of the annual tasks.

The government drew the attention of the following economic leaders to the following matters:

the leaders of the "Pulp and Paper" Economic Trust, "Pirin" Economic Trust, "Metalkhim" Economic Trust, "Vikhren" Economic Combine, "Rodopa" Economic Trust, "Dairy Industry" Economic Trust, "Vegetable Oils" Economic Trust, and the "Bulgarian Sugar" Economic Trust, to their nonfulfillment of the state orders for basic types of products and commodities for the domestic market during the first half of the year;

the leaders of the "Industrial Building," "Installation," "Transstroy," "Tekhnoprogres," and "Khidrostroy" Economic Trusts, and the construction-installation combines in Ruse, Blagoevgrad, and Khaskovo, to their nonfulfillment of the construction plan for structure-determining projects due to be commissioned this year;

and the leaders of the "Stroyprogres," "Metallurgy," "Minstroy," "Inzhstroy," and "Agricultural Construction and Water Management" Economic Trusts, the "Heavy Machine Building" Economic Trust in Ruse, and the "Building Facings," "Select Seeds and Planting Material," and "Mineral Raw Materials" Economic Trusts, to their violation of the relationship between the growth of social labor productivity and average wages.

The economic organizations of machine-building, biotechnological, and chemical industries, light industry, and certain other organizations were instructed, by making the maximum possible use of their production capacities and material resources, to ensure additional production during the second half of the year both for the domestic market and for export. The increase of output must be achieved through substantially reducing expenditure of raw and other materials, labor, and making maximum use of the available production capacities, all while improving production quality.

It is evident that the deep reforms in our economy require a certain period to adapt to the new economic conditions of economic activity and to change over to the self-management system. A considerable number of state and economic organs and organizations have proved to be inadequately prepared for work under the new conditions, and are not in command of, nor directing efficiently and in a timely fashion, the processes for overcoming the newly arisen difficulties. However, as was stressed at the government meeting, this lays even greater importance on the responsibilities, self-initiative, good organizational ability, and discipline of the subjective factor, of each and every one of us. This is why immediate effective measures are eseential, even today or tomorrow, to catch up on the lag and to fulfill the annual state quotas.

The party organizations and committees and the trade union leaderships cannot remain mere observers of this activity. They must spearhead this work and assist the economic leaderships, and mobilize and organize the labor collectives to achieve a radical change in the whole of their activity to produce more wealth and implement the party's strategic course for qualitatively new growth in our economy.

## BRIEFS

FILIPOV AT MINERALBANK MEETING -- On 3 July in Sofia the Bank for Economic Initiatives (Mineralbank) held its annual meeting. From now on the Mineralbank will be restructured as the "Commercial Bank for Economic Initiatives." Its task will be to support investment activity of the trusts, combines, and enterprises of the "Industry for Man" Association. It will also ensure the provision of complex banking services for the association's plants in Sofia. Elena Zlateva, chairman of the "Industry for Man" Association, was elected chairman of the Shareholders Council, and Rumen Georgiev, was elected chairman of the bank. The meeting was attended by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee; and Vasil Kolarov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Bank. [Excerpts] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jul 87 p 2 AU]

NEW WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM -- Sofia, July 11 (BTA) -- Close to the city of Plovdiv was built and put in regular operation a new water-power system "Krichim". The dam and network of canals will provide water for tens of thousands of hectares of land in the countries of Plovdiv, Pazardzhik, and Khaskovo. For the first time in Bulgaria equipment was built which will provide permanent quantities of water to the canals. Thus every year millions of cubic metres of water in the dams will be saved and the capacities of the power plants will be utilized completely. From the "Krichim" system starts the "Antonivanovtsi" irrigation network, which is a part of the south Bulgarian main canal providing water for irrigation to six countries in this country. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1658 GMT 11 Jul 87 AU]

## AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

### Treaty To Be Signed

AU161652 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1631 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Prague -- Foreign Minister Mock has arrived at the head of an economic delegation in Prague today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

An initial working meeting with Foreign Minister Chnoupek took place immediately after his arrival.

Meetings are planned with State-Party Chief Husak and with Cardinal Tomasek. An environmental protection treaty with the CSSR is also to be signed.

### Talks Open

LD162224 Prague CTK in English 2025 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 16 (CTK) -- In the development of relations with Austria, Czechoslovakia proceeds from the basic principles of its foreign policy -- the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed during talks with his Austrian counterpart and Vice-Chancellor Alois Mock today.

Pointing out that an evident improvement in essential spheres has been recorded, he said that Czechoslovakia's imports from Austria increased by more than 30 per cent last year, adding that the Czechoslovak side would welcome also an increase of its exports to Austria. He emphasized the necessity of expanding scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Bohuslav Chnoupek appreciated good experience in direct cooperation between universities, calling for its further extension, mainly in technical branches, natural sciences and medicine.

As to political relations, the Czechoslovak foreign minister stated that they are being actively developed, and contribute to the solution of a whole number of problems, particularly in the sphere of environment protection.

Alois Mock stressed in his speech the significance of good-neighbourly relations between states with different social systems. He pointed out also the increasing importance of ecological problems, emphasizing the usefulness of contacts between the supreme state representatives for the development of mutal relations.

Calling for further deepening of cultural contacts, the Austrian minister appreciated good cooperation in education, e.g. between Prague Charles University and University [as received] in Vienna, and spoke also about Austria's interest in expanding economic cooperation, and about the Austrian Government's plan for using the Danube as a source energy.

The Austrian side is also interested in the expansion of tourism between the two countries, the Austrian representative said.

## Chnoupek Hosts Dinner

LD162230 Prague CTK in English 2034 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 16 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a dinner here tonight in honour of visiting Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock.

On this occasion the Czechoslovak minister appreciated the high level of the Czechoslovak-Austrian dialogue and voiced support for further intensification of cooperation between the two countries.

He also appreciated Austria as the organizer and host of peace talks and active supporter of the ideas of a world free of weapons on earth and in space, of greater security and of disarmament. Czechoslovakia shares these stands and together with Austria condemns the policy of violence and presses for a new thinking based on real confidence and cooperation.

Bohuslav Chnoupek underlined Czechoslovakia's active contribution to the successful conclusion of the Vienna follow-up meeting. In this connection he pointed to the Czechoslovak proposal for a convocation of an economic forum to Prague and the Soviet proposal for holding a conference on humanitarian issues in Moscow.

Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock stressed at the dinner Austria's determination to strengthen not only bilateral relations but also all-European cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields.

Austria has been using the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for raising barriers standing between the nations of Eastern and Western Europe. The aim of these efforts is to strengthen economic cooperation among all European states and to seek ways of increasing joint security through disarmament measures in the military sphere.

He welcomed that the significance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is stressed also by the Czechoslovak side. Both Austria and Czechoslovakia can greatly contribute to the materialization of the CSCE aims by building their bilateral relations so that they continue to be an example of friendly coexistence of two neighbouring states with different social systems. This aim can be attained, the Austrian representative said.

He concluded his address by stressing Austria's and Czechoslovakia's responsibility for the all-European development and for peace on the continent and voiced support for the further expansion of relations between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres.

## CTK Reviews Relations

LD161654 Prague CTK in English 1552 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 16(CTK) -- Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock and his wife arrived here today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The visit to Czechoslovakia by Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock demonstrates the lasting interest in promoting good-neighbourly relations as part of the process of strengthening security, peace and cooperation in Europe.

The development of contacts in all spheres in the past five years clearly manifests common political will of representatives of states with different social systems. Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak paid an official visit to Austria in November 1982, the two countries' presidents met in Prague last year, and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visited Austria at the invitation of his Austrian counterpart in June 1986.

Austria is Czechoslovakia's second biggest trade partner among capitalist states (after West Germany), with mutual trade exchange totalling 1,051 million dollars last year. Czechoslovakia exports to Austria mainly products of the chemical industry, rolled material, textiles, glass and ceramics, machines, solid fuels and timber. Austrian exports to Czechoslovakia include machines and equipment for various industrial fields, and consumer goods.

Austrian and Czechoslovak plants have signed 23 agreements on cooperation representing a perspective form of improving scientific-technological and economic cooperation.

On the basis of last May's bilateral talks, Austrian credit banks have been commissioned to prepare a 200-million-dollar loan for Czechoslovak trade and industrial partners to be used in joint ventures in the sphere of tourism, the power industry and environmental protection.

URBAN CONCLUDES VISIT TO AUSTRIA 16 JULY

LD162158 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna July 16 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban held talks with Austrian Finance Minister Ferdinand Lacina at the close of his two-day visit to Austria today.

During his visit a protocol on the sessions of the mixed commissions has been signed between Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Both sides are interested in extending the trade exchange, Bohumil Urban said in an interview for CTK. He also said that Austrian firms can participate in Czechoslovak investment projects concerning robotization and electronization of certain branches of industry and environmental protection.

Speaking about Czechoslovakia's exports to Austria, Bohumil Urban noted that its main task lies in increasing the share in engineering products exported to Austria. Last year Czechoslovak exports of these products to Austria amounted only to 5.6 percent, compared with Austria's 55 percent.

He stressed the two sides agreed on the necessity to establish joint ventures in Czechoslovakia, especially in engineering. The two countries' Chambers of Commerce have agreed to hold a symposium of some Czechoslovak and Austrian engineering enterprises.

"I see no obstacles to the development of trade between Czechoslovakia and Austria. However, there does not exist a sufficient balance in exchanging information on each other's intentions in investing", Bohumil Urban emphasized.

He added that according to Czechoslovak statistical data Czechoslovakia's trade turnover with Austria has doubled over the past ten years.

VACLAVIK PRESENTS AWARD TO SOVIET GENERAL

LD161802 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Minister of National Defense Milan Vaclavik today presented Lieutenant General (Aleksey Matelyenko), representative of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, with the Order of the Red Star. The high state honor was awarded to him by the president of the Republic for his contribution to the strengthening and development of international ties and battle friendship between members of the Soviet Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS JCP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU161548 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jul 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations on the Anniversary of the Establishment of the Japanese Communist Party"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The Japanese Communist Party was founded 65 years ago. On this occasion the CPCZ Central Committee sent the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee a congratulatory telegram, in which it expresses appreciation for the Japanese Communists' struggle for nuclear disarmament and against subordinating Japan to the dangerous neoglobalist plans of American imperialism. "We are sincerely glad that the relations between our parties are successfully developing in the interests of the noble ideas of peace and of a world without nuclear arms, in the interests of the people of both our countries," the CPCZ Central Committee states in its congratulatory telegram.

The CPCZ Central Committee also sent a greetings telegram to Sanzo Nosaka, honorary chairman of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, on the occasion of the latter's 95th birthday.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON HARASSMENT IN ARMY

AU151040 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 9 Jul 87 p 3

[Karel Merhaut report: "M. Vaclavik, CSSR Minister of National Defense, Answers MLADA FRONTA's Question on One Negative Phenomenon in Military Collectives: Get Tough With Poor Relations"]

[Text] "As we have ascertained, up to one-third of recruits do not comprehend the tasks of the Army in peacetime, a part of them even consider it unnecessary..." This is a momentous fact to which Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, returned several times -- already the week before last at the traditional "journalists' Wednesday" he hosted in Prague. He returned to the issue immediately after a detailed explanation of the current military-political situation in Europe, when explaining the topical tasks of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] and the possible and necessary directions of further cooperation with the press in issues of paramilitary education, as well as during the discussion with journalists, which was also attended by Colonel General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the CSLA's Main Political Administration. The experience resounded, among other things, like a rousing testimony to the fact that when viewing the international situation in an uninitiated manner, among a part of the public -- especially the young members of the public -- there is emerging the mistaken notion that the danger as regards the crisis development in the world is decreasing, and even the impression that the threat of a war conflict has already been eliminated.

In this connection, Minister M. Vaclavik noted that despite the development of political dialogue between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, above all between the USSR and the United States, for the development of which the recent Berlin session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee is of fundamental importance, the political negotiations are not making any headway toward the desired goal because of the standpoints of some Western politicians. In this situation we cannot naively think that the socialist countries, headed by the USSR, could unilaterally disarm. On the contrary, it is necessary to oppose the phenomena of pacifist thinking, which is evident in the underestimation of the CSLA's primary duty, which -- in view of the CSSR's geographical location -- is to be prepared to be the first to beat back a possible aggressor's attack. From this arises -- in accordance with the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress -- for our Army the task of increasing its political preparedness and combat and mobilization readiness. That requires improving the management and organizational work, strengthening military discipline, improving the standard of cadre work and of the training of commanders, and deepening international ties with the armies of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries.

In the discussion that followed, the comrade minister and the chief of the CSLA's Main Political Administration openly answered a number of questions reflecting from various aspects the entire extent of the current problems connected with the paramilitary education of the population, especially youth. He did so for example, from the viewpoint of developing the young fellows' interest in military science and technology during military service -- last year alone for example, a total of 63 inventions and 10,000 innovation proposals were submitted in the CSLA, and the use of computers increased further. Also the issue of the lack of interest shown in studying at some military academies, for example those for ground-related disciplines [pozemniho smeru] was more closely explained. [paragraph continues]

Appreciation of the considerable involvement of professional soldiers in public life -- some 7,330 of them are activists of the national committees, almost 1,200 of them are deputies, some 3,150 are members of civic committees -- was expressed. Unequivocal data attest to the role of the army in providing the help for the national economy and many spheres of social life -- during the past 5-year plan, soldiers worked more than 4 million work days in the civilian sector. The attitude to their military duties is again attested to by the fact that today full 83 percent of soldiers are fulfilling their tasks without any infringements of discipline and the number of exceptional incidents is getting smaller by the year.

In this connection, the MLADA FRONTA correspondent also asked for an answer to the following range of questions: Today we speak a lot in society about the standard of interpersonal relations. Comrade Minister, how do you assess the development of these relations in military collectives, especially as regards some of our and our readers' experience concerning the phenomena of petty and more serious harassment of new recruits by soldiers already serving their second year? Do you think that the sharp course adopted in recent years regarding combatting this negative phenomenon in the army has yielded sufficient results? How do you want to proceed further, and what role is played here, or should be, played by the organizations of the Socialist Youth Union in the CSLA? Minister M. Vaclavik said: "Despite the fact that we have made considerable progress in combatting this serious problem -- today it constitutes only 6 percent of cases of violation of discipline involving the courts -- I do not want to keep it secret that we have not succeeded in completely eliminating it. And we are developing a constant and systematic effort in this respect. The duty to create healthy comradely relations in military collectives and to oppose even the smallest phenomena of harassment is contained in the order of the Ministry of National Defense No. 18 of 1985, and our soldiers are acquainted with it twice a year, with the aim of clearly explaining what cases can be regarded as harassment, and how this term, whose phenomena, as we will certainly agree, are known in several forms and in several spheres also in civilian life, is to be understood from the legal point of view. I am sure I do not have to mention what considerable financial and material care and what comfort is today frequently lavished on young people by their families. And then if such fellow has to get up in the army at six in the morning, clean his own shoes and equipment, go to fetch his own breakfast, and so forth, then already this constitutes harassment for some of them...

But I do not want to make light of the matter. We regard the failure to fulfill the essence of the deed to be the fundamental violation of the moral-political relations among soldiers, and we always resolve them completely -- with all consequences for the principals as well as for commanders. However, we carefully distinguish and weigh the circumstances and causes of every case. We have also -- to a certain extent -- changed the former practice by which we always recorded these cases as exceptional incidents for the commanders, which sometimes meant that they did not want to speak openly about them.

"When assessing a phenomenon, we must also recognize that some cases have their causes in civilian life. It is no secret that from some families the army gets also a part of the educationally deformed [vychovne deformovana] youth with an inclination toward alcholism, toxicomania, and the like. It is difficult to expect these fellows change their ways in the army immediately. And precisely such inclinations often stand at the beginning of cases of harassment. We are seeking a solution in closer cooperation between commanders, party, and youth organizations, who must try to strive more consistently for an atmosphere of mutual trust in military collectives. [paragraph continues]

But parents can also contribute -- by educating their sons to fulfil the norms of socialist life more responsibly (at direct variance with this attitude are, for example, attempts sometimes to smuggle alcohol to their sons in parcels, cases when during a furlough a soldier drinks a disproportionate amount of alcohol in their presence, and so on), but also by helping us to do more to expose a disturbed relationship from their offspring. It is no secret that precisely the exposure of a phenomenon remains a certain problem because of the fear involved. On the other hand, I must recall that recently we also had two cases when after a serious complaint by parents, the boy confessed to the prosecutor -- in the course of investigation -- that he had invented quite a few things to seem more interesting in the eyes of his girlfriend.

"We see the role of the Socialist Youth Union in the CSLA as lying in the sphere of prevention. Where the adequate cultural, sports, and social self-realization of soldiers helps to create friendly relations, correct value orientation, and contributes to a sensible use of free time, there is no scope for negative phenomena. I am not an idealist who can say when we will have eliminated the phenomenon, one of the reasons being that we constantly keep on alterating the cadre of our soldiers and thus the educational process in the army actually never ends... But I want to assure you that we will continue combatting the phenomenon of harassment will all our strength -- although its occurrence in the army should not be magnified."

HOFFMANN ATTENDS PARTY AKTIV ON COMMERCE, CATERING

LD161019 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] A party economic aktiv on the accomplishment of tasks after the 17th CPCZ Congress and on the restructuring of the economic mechanism in commerce and public catering opened in Prague today. Present at the deliberations are Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee, Miroslav Toman, deputy premier and Czechoslovak minister of agriculture and food, and other party and government representatives.

CPCZ'S HAMAN ATTENDS WORKING MEETING OF MINISTERS

LD161146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today attended a working meeting of ministers whose departments are responsible for safeguarding the building of the Mochovce nuclear power station.

The meeting is being chaired by Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle.

ARTIST RECEIVES AWARD FROM LENART, HUSAK GREETINGS

LD162104 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] National Artist Miroslav Valek, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and minister of culture, received the Order of Victorious February from the president of the Republic on his 60th birthday. The award is a recognition of his long selfless work for the CPCZ and his significant contribution to the advancement of the Slovak socialist culture.

In a greetings letter Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, thanked Comrade Valek for his committed political and organizational work for the development of our culture.

The Order of Victorious February was presented to Miroslav Valek in Bratislava by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, in the presence of other officials of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka also congratulated him.

Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, presented Miroslav Valek with a letter of congratulations from the Slovak National Council Presidium

SLUSOVICE MANAGERS REQUIRED TO TRAVEL ABROAD

AU160756 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 14 Jul 87 p 2

["Answering Your Question" column]

[Text] At a recent press conference of the Television News, F. Cuba, chairman of the Slusovice Agrokombinat United Farmers Cooperative, also spoke about how important it is for the development of the enterprise that some of the staff of the Slusovice agricultural combine travel abroad. It would interest me to know who from Slusovice travels abroad, and whether the united farmers cooperative pays all the expenses. M. Ch., Dobrs, Strakonice District.

[Answer] As we have been informed by Docent Engineer J. Hurta, Candidate of Sciences, deputy chairman for scientific-technical development of the Slusovice Agrokombinat United Farmers Cooperative, directors of enterprises and ranking personnel are required to go abroad once a year to attend conferences, seminars, or take part in special-purpose excursions, such as, for example, the Agrosalon in Paris. When such visits are on official business -- whether a conference or a seminar abroad -- the united farmers cooperative pays everything with the exception of spending money. With special-purpose excursions, in which other members of the farmers cooperative may also take part, the participants get 60 percent of the cost reimbursed, the rest and their spending money they pay themselves. This year, the Slusovice Agrokombinat plans 363 excursions abroad, of which 300 will be special-purpose excursions, 63 to attend conferences, and such.

BRIEFS

SHORTFALL IN CONSTRUCTION -- The CSSR construction sector shows a shortfall of more than Kcs870 million in the indicator of basic construction production, and a Kcs817 million shortfall in adjusted net output. In the industrial production of construction materials it shows a shortfall of Kcs96 million in gross production, and a shortfall of Kcs273 million in adjusted net output. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jun 87 p 2 AU]

KRENZ RECEIVES TUNISIAN YOUTH DELEGATIONS

AU140917 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [1 July] Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee Secretary, met for friendly talks with a delegation of the Tunisian Socialist Destour Youth under the leadership of its secretary general, Sabri Boukhtir.

Proceeding from the results of the fourth SED Central Committee session, Egon Krenz briefed the guests on the working people's multifaceted initiatives for accomplishing the tasks set at the 11th party congress. The dynamic social development with the unity of economic and social policy, which is typical of the GDR, is taking place on the solid foundation of the confidence between party and people. Youth is an active and creative co-shaper of its own country; the awareness of its responsibility and its expert knowledge are becoming first and foremost evident in mastering the scientific-technical revolution.

Sabri Boukhtir reported on the initiatives of his organization in the struggle for peace and for mobilizing youth for the further economic and social development of Tunisia. Supporting the historic peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and of other countries of the socialist community, the Socialist Destour youth resolutely endorse concrete disarmament steps as well as the prevention of the U.S. Star Wars program.

Egon Krenz and Sabri Boukhtir emphasized the significance of the struggle of the democratic world youth movement for averting a nuclear inferno and against the policy of imperialism, characterized by threats, interference, the use of violence, and the fanning of regional conflicts.

Participating in the meeting were Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Jalalddine Gordah, ambassador of the Republic of Tunisia to the GDR.

KRENZ BRIEFS CHAIRMAN OF CUBAN MILITARY ORGANIZATION

AU161240 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary on Monday [13 July] received Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, chairman of the National Council of the Society for Military-Patriotic Training (SEPMI), for a talk.

On the basis of the 11th SED Congress resolutions, Egon Krenz briefed th Cuban visitor on the manifold initiatives in all spheres aimed at further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR. The contribution of the members of the Society for Sport and Technology [GST] is characterized by increased efforts in learning and in production, as well as in paramilitary training and in military sports, as has been demonstrated by its Eight Congress. In close cooperation with the FDJ, the military organization is making an important contribution to youth's communist education.

Egon Krenz and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez paid tribute to the development of relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba, to successfully shaping them on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the highest representatives of both countries, Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro.

The Cuban visitor reported on the work of the Society for Military-Patriotic Training in his country. He uttered moving words on the feelings of friendship that the Cuban delegation sensed during all its visits to the GST collectives. The delegation has perceived indications of patriotic and internationalist education.

The meeting was attended by Vice Admiral Guenter Kutzschebauch, chairman of the GST Central Executive Committee, and Peter Miethe, deputy director of the SED Central Committee Security Department.

On the same day the Cuban delegation was received by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army.

STOPH RECEIVES MONGOLIAN OFFICIAL FOR TALKS

LD162050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1805 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Dr Monhdorjiyn Dash, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Mongolian People's Republic, have expressed their satisfaction with the close fraternal relations which have been characterized for decades by total agreement on all fundamental questions of socialist construction and the international development.

During a friendly meeting in Berlin today they praised the results achieved in implementation of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000, signed during the friendly visit by Erich Honecker in October 1986 and by Jambyn Batmonh. In this connection they expressed appreciation for the various activities for accomplishing key tasks. In this way both countries are making a contribution fulfilling the complex program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA member countries.

During the exchange of views there was agreement that safeguarding peace is the main task now. All peoples of good will should do their part to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno. The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states point out a feasible way to disarmament and detente.

AXEN ADDRESSES KARL-MARX-STADT CADRES

LD161926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 16 Jul ADN -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, spoke before 1,800 leading cadres of the SED Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk [area] party organization today about the current development of the international situation and the SED's foreign policy tasks after the fourth session of the Central Committee.

"Although, as a result of the continuing arms race, the danger of a nuclear war continues to exist," Hermann Axen said, "there has been noticeable movement in international developments in the past weeks and months. The comprehensive and concrete peace proposals of the socialist states and their peace offensive are influencing the international situation more than ever. International tensions have been reduced.

The opportunities for taking the first important step toward concrete disarmament in the nuclear area and of liberating the European Continent of U.S. and Soviet nuclear medium-range missiles have grown."

At the same time the speaker stressed that the Fourth SED Central Committee session had with good reason pointed out the contradiction between the greater peace opportunities and the aggressiveness of those who hate disarmament and detente. With the conclusion of such an agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe a whole category of nuclear mass destruction weapons would, for the first time, not only be reduced by eliminated. This would provide immense momentum for further disarmament steps.

However, the breakthrough has not yet been achieved. NATO has made constantly new demands on the USSR that run counter to the principle of equality and equal security. The continue presence of the Pershing-1A with U.S. nuclear warheads in the FRG doubtlessly contradicted a zero solution. Hermann Axen emphasized: "If the Pershing-1A remains in the FRG together with its U.S. nuclear warheads then the threat remains to the GDR, the PPR, and the CSSR, as well as to the neighboring capitalist countries such as Austria, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, etc.

If an agreement on the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe does not come about, as pointed out by the Fourth SED Central Committee meeting, then this would have very grave consequences. Therefore the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee and the Fourth SED Central Committee meeting have emphatically demanded that the fight by all peace forces be stepped up worldwide.

In the lecture, received with great applause, the speaker said: More than ever before one must be guided by this motto: "My workplace is my battlefield for peace," and the worldwide coalition of reason and realism must be strengthened. Awakening the world conscience can and must help to bring about successful negotiations, Axen said.

SED CC MESSAGE TO JCP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU161009 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message to the Communist Party of Japan [JCP]:

Esteemed comrades: On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the JCP, the SED Central Committee conveys cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

The GDR Communists reaffirm their firm internationalist solidarity with your determined struggle for the social and national interests of the working class and the entire working people of your country. We hold in high regard your long-standing sacrificial resistance against war,, reaction, and anticommunist persecution, your advocation of national independence, democracy, and social progress.

As a strong mass party which is firmly rooted among the people, the JCP has developed into a significant national force.

The Japanese Communists' dedicated work for peace, disarmament, and detente has won great international respect. Our two parties are in agreement that the most important task now is to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno and to remove the nuclear mass destruction weapons from the globe. Together with all forces of peace, reason, and realism we are consistently working toward this end.

The comprehensive disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states represent a real chance to bring about a change in international development. It is now a matter of taking the first step toward nuclear disarmament by inlcuding an agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the continent with the densest concentration of arms, thus opening the door to the elimination of all nuclear weapons before the end of this century.

The SED will do everything to further develop and strengthen relations with the JCP on the basis of internationalist solidarity, of mutual understanding and trust, and of the respect for each party's independence.

We wish the Japanese Communists much success in their struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

With communist greetings,
SED Central Committee
E. Honecker
General Secretary

GROSZ LEAVES FOR 'FRIENDLY WORKING VISIT' TO USSR

LD170812 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Premier Karoly Grosz has left for Moscow. The MSZMP Politburo member was invited for a friendly working visit by the Soviet Government. This is Karoly Grosz' first foreign trip in his capacity as premier.

MARJAI DEPARTS ON VISIT TO ZAGREB 16 JULY

LD161700 Budapest MTI in English 1530 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 16 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left for an official friendship visit to Zagreb Thursday. He is meeting an invitation from Antun Milovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Socialist Republic.

Jozsef Marjai is to hold talks on cooperation with Croatia, within the extensive system of Hungarian-Yugoslav relations.

Jozsef Marjai was seen off at Ferihegy airport by Milkovan Zidar, ambassador of Yugoslavia to Hungary.

CHNOUPEK REMARKS ON RIGHTS OF HUNGARIANS IN CSSR

LD162257 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] [Announcer] The Czechoslovak foreign minister was Budapest's guest the first half of this week. Bohuslav Chnoupek comes, as we have learned, from a village near Bratislava inhabited by Slovaks and Hungarians. He spoke to our program about nationality policy:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Hungarian television has recently reported on the Hungarian People in Czechoslovakia Cultural Union [Csemadok] General Assembly, and that the organization has been readmitted into the Slovak National Front. In our opinion, this action has broadened the rights of Hungarians living in Czechoslovakia. Do you agree with this assessment?

[Chnoupek, in Slovak fading to Hungarian translation] We also consider it a significant political step that Csemadok is to participate directly in the country's political life. Of course, along with the increasing rights, the duties have also increased. The rights of nationalities living in our country -- Hungarians, Ukrainians, and Poles -- are enshrined in the Constitution of October 1968. Our compatriots of Magyar nationality are represented in both local and national political institutions. There are also Hungarians in parliament and in the government. Hungarian education takes place in over 800 schools of different levels, and the Pedagogical Higher Education Institute of Nitra trains Hungarian language teachers. Last year we published 500,000 copies of 27 Hungarian books. A permanent Hungarian theater operates in Komarno.

It was mentioned at my current talks in Budapest with my counterpart, foreign minister Peter Varkonyi, that we have been coexisting for more than 5 centuries. Both peoples have become enriched over this period. At the talks we were able to state that our relations are unblemished and sincere. Although problems do crop up, these are not political in nature. [end recording]

MSZMP'S ACZEL LECTURES ON EUROPEAN NATIONALISM

LD152141 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel, MSZMP Politburo member and Sociology Institute director, gave a lecture this afternoon at the Political Academy. Peter Marvanyi reports on the lecture, which was entitled "Socialism and the National Question."

[Marvanyi] One does not need to be as old as Methuselah to be able to live to witness a beautiful earthly event, a joyful evanescence: the discarding by our old yet ever youthful Europe of a repulsive nightmare -- the nightmare of nationalism. Quoting these words from the poet Ady, Gyorgy Aczel dealt in the first part of his lecture with the way this nightmare had developed and why Ady's prophecy of its disappearance has yet to be fulfilled.

Illustrating the evolvement of the nation, national consciousness, and the national state, he emphasized the differences of the various European regions in this process. He spoke of the hopes revived in Eastern Europe after the fall of fascism, and of those features of the personality cult period which shattered these hopes.

Speaking about the present, Gyorgy Aczel analyzed the racial myths still alive or even reviving today. He spoke about the chances of the gypsy population becoming incorporated into society and about anti-Semitism, in connection with which he declared: There is no room for tolerance when faced with aggressive intolerance. On today's problems, he said the following:

[Begin Aczel recording] In the countries of the east-central European region, the nationality question has special significance and it is our special legacy. We often refer to the backward social and economic structures inherited by the socialist states that came into existence here. It is less often mentioned that a part of our historical heritage is also the tense nationality past which is without comparison in Europe. The peoples of the region have given and received wounds for centuries; it is no accident that no people has emerged unscathed. That we inherited such a situation cannot be attributed to socialism, but it is the responsibility -- without regard for national borders -- of the socialist social order to grapple with this difficult past, to cleanse the wounds, and to achieve reconciliation and fraternalism among peoples that have for so long been set against one another.

The past must be admitted, because self-awareness is one of the main means for solving our present problems. But in the same way it is our duty to become acquainted with and to understand the no less complex national and nationality situations of our neighboring countries. This is also an indispensible condition for common thinking.

Several million Hungarians live beyond our borders -- the overwhelming majority of them in neighboring countries, and the situation of these Hungarian minorities is different in different countries. The reasons for this are partly historical, partly related to the policies of the countries where a Hungarian minority exists. Overall, it can be stated that although successive flights during and after the wars, deportations, waves of emigration, forced and natural assimilation have reduced the numbers of the Hungarian minority living abroad, that minority has nevertheless proved viable. The Hungarians living beyond our borders are useful and honest citizens of the components of their Hungarian culture, of the Hungarian nation, and of their homelands.

This is the situation in every state where the Hungarian nationality can live its own life freely, where the bridge that is an indispensible component of fraternal coexistence between peoples that have suffered a great deal and are building a common future, can be realized.

But if somewhere the number of Hungarian cultural institutions, publications, associations, and schools falls, if in higher education the proportion of Hungarians declines, if travel to Hungary by Hungarians living elsewhere is restricted, if the use of the Hungarian language meets obstacles -- these are alien not only to socialist politics but also to fundamental human values.

We declare that the most expedient way of fighting nationalism is for every nation to endeavor to keep its own nationalism in check. We believe that the constant raking over of nationality grievances does not help the situation of Hungarian minorities, but we cannot afford not to raise our voices in support of Hungarians living beyond our border if Leninist principles and the practice of nationality policy are violated somewhere. [end recording]

IAEA'S BLIX DEPARTS AFTER COOPERATION TALKS

LD151740 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 15 (MTI) -- Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), who visited Hungary on the invitation of Academician Pal Tetenyi, president of the National Nuclear Energy Committee and the National Technical Development Committee, left Hungary Wednesday. At discussions the sides reviewed timely issues of cooperation between Hungary and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the results and prospects of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, including the safe development of nuclear energetics.

Hans Blix met Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The director-general met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, and Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi. Hans Blix visited the Paks nuclear power plant, the Central Physics Research Institute, the Isotope Institute, and the Electric Energy Industry Research Institute.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES DRAFT ECONOMIC PLAN

LD162106 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 16 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session Thursday. Among other things it discussed the tasks arising from the July 2, 1987 standpoint on the programme of economic-social advance of the HSWP Central Committee. It decided to hold consultations on the draft with the social and interest representation organs, scientific organizations, and county representative groups. It will then submit the draft of the government programme to the National Assembly in September.

The government approved and will submit to the National Assembly the draft-bill on legislation. The government reviewed experiences in the implementation of the programme serving the modernization of the infrastructure of scientific research and technical development, and determined the further tasks. The Council of Ministers passed a decree on property protection activity and the ban on private investigations.

Following the session of government, spokesman Rezso Banyasz commented on the agenda point related to the standpoint of the HSWP Central Committee.

"The task facing the Council of Ministers today is to accelerate the working out of the governmental action programme of economic-social advance. The responsible programme determining the development of the coming years is to receive its final form at the autumn session of the National Assembly, following extensive consultations and exchanges of views.

"The programme of economic-social advance, which the government firmly represents, is a genuine reform policy. We believe that it can mobilize all creative forces of our society by renewing national consensus.

"New features can arise in our life and policy, and it is necessary for these to occur from time to time. However, one thing remains unchanged: Our commitment, which we accepted four decades ago, to serve the working people, to establish and safeguard their well-being and human dignity," said the spokesman.

In connection with the international press reaction to the programme of advance Rezso Banyasz said that the press of the socialist countries reported on the Central Committee session, and the published communique, in an appreciative way, and with support to the targets.

In general, the competent Western bourgeois newspapers, recognizing the intentions and the efforts, evaluated the resolutions of the session in a balanced manner. The hostile radio stations, however, were not able to break away from their usual, speculative style on this occasion either.

Speaking about the draft-bill on legislation, the spokesman said: According to the government's intention, the bill will unanimously separate the legal measure from the means of state management that lie outside the legal measure. The most important point is that only general and obligatory rules formed by state organs, and determined in the constitution should be considered as legal measures.

In connection with a question, the government spokesman said: We have to attain the greatest possible reduction of the deficit of the state budget. The Council of Ministers and its organs have taken several measures in this interest in the course of the year. For example, a decision was passed on reducing company subsidies, on moderating investment expenditures, and the exchange rate changes in March and the price increases in April also served this aim. In the interest of further moderating the deficit, the government also considers it necessary for the social and mass organizations to make it possible, with more rational management, to reduce their budgetary subsidies by at least 10 percent this year. The government carefully ranks all major investments, however, the efforts to reduce the budgetary deficit do not affect the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Barrage, as the interests of the country require that the construction be completed as soon as possible.

Rezso Banyasz also said that several requests of small entrepreneurs have been addressed to the interior organs for realizing property protection activity, and activity related to public security. The decree passed now sets down the sphere of activities that can be carried out in the field of property protection, for example, it allows the designing, production and equipping of security systems and installations, and the guarding, or transport, of privately owned homes, week-end homes, cars and other valuables with unarmed guards.

However, private investigation offices cannot be operated, and confidential surveillance, data collection and service cannot be carried out on the basis of such ventures, as this would violate the constitutional rights of the citizens, and would be an unauthorized interference into the private lives of the citizens.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PPF COUNCIL SESSION 10 JULY

Hamori Addresses Session

AU141318 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 11 Jul 87 p 2

[Unattributed report on speech by MSZMP Politburo Member Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee at the session of the PPF National Council held on 10 July: "Csaba Hamori: Realistic Prospects Should be Provided"]

[Text] "The young generationn unlike any other strata of society, start from a particular situation. Hungarian society can currently be analyzed in different ways. We can say that there are people who have something to fear from losing: financial security, housing, summer houses, jobs, and so on. There are also people who have nothing yet to lose. The majority of these people are the young people, from whom we should provide realistic prospects free of illusions but which mobilize them. They should believe that they can prosper by working and studying. In my opinion, the patronizing of our youth has been in force too long in the public awareness and in political public opinion, too, using ministrations instead of providing them with opportunities to prove themselves. Instead of letting them live through successes and failures in due time, we are keeping them under protection for too long. We are treating youth in a slightly infantile way. Society, however, particularly in our current situation, needs the driving force represented by youth. Youths' readiness for compromise and capacity to give things up are lower than those of other ages. For this, of course, they should be given tasks and the responsibility for these tasks in time, and they and their achievements should be evaluated in time.

"The PPF National Council -- according to the submitted report and the work carried out so far -- is starting, or rather accelerating in a new situation, the collaboration of new generations. I welcome this, also on behalf of KISZ, and I would have gladly welcomed this earlier too, because the party's youth policy deicision is almost 3 years old.

"I promised that you would not meet with petty prestige considerations from the KISZ. For years we have been urging the creation of increased possibilities and forms for youth participation in public life. KISZ should not be the only platform for youths' participation in public life. The areas of activity described in the report are all very important. I would like to draw attention to the fact that these cannot work simultaneously everywhere. Although the PPF is a movement, it, nevertheless, also requires organizational forces. And there are fewer organizational forces than necessary, and not only in the PPF but also in the entire society. Imre Pozsgay mentioned the issue of how to also make the development program into a youth program. I agree with him. This is possible only if we regard young people as adults and if they are not left on their own in their activity. Contrary to others, I see not only signs of loss of faith and erosion in society, but also signs of a responsible and disciplined attitude, something that is one of the preconditions of national development" -- Csaba Hamori said among other things.

## Pozsgay Concluding Speech

AU141328 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 11 Jul 87 p 2

[Unattributed report on concluding speech given by Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the PPF National Council, at the PPF National Council session held on 10 July: "The Conclusion of the Debate"]

[Text] In his final address, Imre Pozsgay said that many lessons had been drawn from this exchange of views and its proposals would be taken into account in formulating the final document.

"The debate has proved that the youth policy does play a role in the PPF movement. In connection with the exchange of views, the question that arises is whether or not we have been late in this respect. Although we could find excuses, I still believe that an honest approach requires that we admit that we should have dealt with the problems affecting young people earlier. Many people nowadays question whether the young people of today are suitable for the responsible solution of the tasks awaiting them and whether they are mature enough to take this responsibility. I think that we can give a clear-cut positive answer to this question, and if the entire society withdraws from the magic circle of state care and its effort to regulate everything, this fact might in itself institutionalize readiness for initiatives, self-awareness, and the responsible way of thinking which make, not only young people, but also all citizens ready for participation in public affairs. The PPF adequately supports these efforts and therefore, we regard the KISZ action of "Your Future is At Stake" as a very important one, an action that also began to implement the intention of the 13th MSZMP Congress to let the political organizations and movements of the society carry out their activities even more independently. The PPF is also striving to achieve this, because we are convinced that this will serve, in addition to the political stability, the development of the system of political institutions. There are people who regard the pace of implementation to be too slow, but we should not disregard the political structure and that mutual tolerance is part of this cooperation as well as part of the national consensus that could contribute to the implementation of the social and economic reform, and in the framework of which the citizens could assume a responsible share in shaping our public affairs."

## BRIEFS

WORLD BANK OFFICIAL VISITS -- Wilfried Thalwitz, the newly appointed deputy president of the World Bank and the person responsible for Hungarian affairs, visited Hungary from 27 June to 2 July at the invitation of Miklos Pullai, governor of the World Bank-affiliated group of the Hungarian People's Republic. During his visit he met with the heads of the competent ministries and visited the Hungarian National Bank, the Experimental Agricultural Cooperative of Herceghalom, and the United bulb factory. He was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Committee of International Economic Relations, and Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy, chairman of the National Planning Office. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jul 87 p 5 AU]

JOINT JAPANESE ENTERPRISE -- An agreement was signed in Tokyo on the establishment of a Hungarian-Japanese mixed enterprise. The new enterprise will be called Salgotarjan Fiberglass Ltd., and will produce 4,400 tonnes of fiberglass a year as of 1989. The technology will be supplied by the Japanese firm of Nitto-Boseki. The Tokyo Menka Trading House, the Skala cooperative, and the International Financial Corporation are also members of the joint stock company. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Jul 87 p 5 AU]

## CPSU'S NIKONOV ARRIVES, TALKS WITH MICHALEK

LD162211 Warsaw PAP in English 2041 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 16 -- A CPSU CC delegation, led by Political Bureau member and CC Secretary Viktor Nikonov, arrived in Poland today at the invitation from the PWUP CC. The delegation met with PWUP CC Political Bureau alternate member and CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek at the PWUP CC headquarters here today.

Both sides briefed each other on the hitherto results of implementing tasks in agriculture and the food industry laid down by the 10th PUWP and 27th CPSU Congress. The two sides also sized up the results of inter-party cooperation developing between party authorities and links working in the countryside, in agriculture and the food processing industry.

Both sides also assessed the results of mutually advantageous Polish-Soviet cooperation in agriculture, forestry and the food processing industry and pointed to the existing possibilities to further deepen and broaden it to attain full food self-sufficiency by both countries as swiftly as possible.

## UNANNOUNCED TAX ON TOURISTS IN HUNGARY REPORTED

LD161920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Tadeusz Samitowski report from Budapest]

[Text] Today I have a very important piece of news for Polish citizens who transit through Hungary, especially if they are planning to shop in Greece or Turkey. It turns out that without any warning whatsoever, without in any way informing our consular services, as of 1 July Hungarian customs officers, I repeat, Hungarian customs officers charge our tourists a so-called pledge duty in hard currency, amounting to 30 percent of the value of those goods which in their view could be sold in Hungary.

If, let us say, a Polish citizen buys a fur jacket in Greece, valued by the Hungarian customs officer at $90-100, she has to pay $30, for which she will get an appropriate receipt. On leaving Hungary, she has to show the jacket and receipt to customs officers, and then she gets her money back -- but not all of it. Several dollars in handling charges will have been deducted.

Many people who have recently traveled throughout Hungary had no idea whatsoever what they were paying for and what it was all about, as they were addressed in Hungarian which, as we all know, is a universally spoken language. These people took the above-mentioned receipts with them to Poland, thereby divesting themselves of any possibility to recover, at least in part, the hard currency securities that they had paid.

This whole affair is especially aggravating since we could have expected a move of that kind -- which, as I have said, came without any notification or warning -- at all kinds of other borders but not at the Hungarian border. This time I will refrain from comment, while hoping that Hungarians who recently have been visiting our country in ever greater numbers, do not find any unpleasant surprises on Polish borders.

SFRY'S DIZDAREVIC TO VISIT POLAND 20 JULY

LD160921 Warsaw PAP in English 0054 GMT 16 Jul 87

[By Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] Warsaw, July 15 -- Next Monday, on July 20, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Raif Dizdarevic will start talks in Warsaw. Relations between Poland, which is an active member of the CMEA and the Warsaw Treaty, and Yugoslavia, a co-founder of the Movement of Non-Aligned States, are developing favourably. This is evidenced by the exchange of top-level visits. The PUWP CC first secretary travelled to Yugoslavia in 1985 and the president of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia CC visited Poland in 1986.

Foreign ministers of both countries hold yearly consultations when they meet at the U.N. General Assembly sessions. This time, after a longer break, it comes to an official friendly visit by the Yugoslav diplomacy chief to this country. Orzechowski-Dizdarevic talks will cover the hitherto cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia on both bilateral and international scale and new tasks for the future.

The prevailing feelings in both countries are those of mutual sympathy and understanding for problems the two countries and societies are grappling with. Cooperation develops in all fields, that is, in the political, social, economic, and cultural life. For example, relations between the PUWP and the LCY are active on various levels from top to grass root one. This also applies to trade unions, unions of veterans of struggle for independence, and national unity organizations.

A big step forward was also made in economic cooperation. The past five years of Polish-Yugoslav cooperation closed with balance of 3.1 billion U.S. dollars. It is particularly worth stressing that 28 percent of turnover comes from co-production covering spare parts for cars, refrigerators, washing machines, etc.

The current five-year period (ending in 1990) is expected to close with the turnover of 5 billion U.S. dollars. This, however, will not be easy to achieve. Both sides will have to make a big effort which can be facilitated by the activation of the joint Polish-Yugoslav economic commission. There are a number of branches affording considerable potentials for co-production development. Among them are industries manufacturing mining and agricultural machines.

Particularly noticeable among the many fields of cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia is tourist exchange. Last year 180 thousand Yugoslav tourists came to Poland and 150 thousand Poles travelled to Yugoslavia. This has been recently associated with certain tension caused by the peculiar behavior of some customs officers, but these misunderstandings seem to be over now.

During his visit to Warsaw Raif Dizdarevic is to be received by top Polish leaders. All in all, the visit will add to the climate of further development of comprehensive and mutually advantageous relations.

STATE COUNCIL ON JAPAN VISIT, PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

AU131812 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Jul 87 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- A meeting of the State Council took place at the Belvedere on 10 July. The State Council heard a report on the course and results of the official state visit to Japan by State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski from 29 June to 2 July.

The State Council stressed the great significance of the meetings and talks between W. Jaruzelski and the emperor of Japan, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, and leading politicians and representatives of Japanese economic life. The conviction was expressed that the intensification of top-level political dialogue, which is serving to develop cooperation between the two states, is of great importance for creating a climate of confidence conducive to the consolidation of peaceful cooperation in the international arena.

The State Council greeted with satisfaction the possibility of further tightening the cooperation between the parliaments of both countries.

It was pointed out that expanding cooperation in economic and trade, including the participation of Japanese firms in the modernization of selected branches of Polish industry, should occupy a major place in the favorable development of bilateral relations. The development of scientific-technological and cultural exchange between the two states can also bring considerable advantages.

The State Council chairman emphasized the climate of warm hospitality and respect that accompanied the Polish delegation in Japan.

The State Council emphasized the need to implement the conclusions stemming from the visit efficiently and in due time, and to take appropriate measures in order to further comprehensively develop relations between Poland and Japan.

The State Council assessed the handing over by voivodship people's councils of their tasks and powers to primary-level people's councils. [passage omitted]

Activity is under way in all voivodships in order to expand the tasks of these primary-level councils. [passage omitted]

The State Council stressed the importance of increasing the scope of primary-level people's councils so that they may manage all the affairs in their areas and so that the needs of citizens may be satisfied better. [passage omitted]

The State Council also heard the UN report on the world population in connection with the fact that 11 July has been proclaimed "Five Billion Day." On this day, the population of the world will be 5 billion. Referring to the UN report, the State Council examined general conclusions stemming from the current demographic situation and population policy on a national and world scale. [passage omitted]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SEJM SESSION DEBATES

## Passport Rules Discussed

LD161919 Warsaw PAP in English 1733 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 16 -- Sejm Deputy Ryszard Wojna (PUWP) asked during the Sejm meeting whether the recent decisions taken by passport authorities should be viewed as part of a wider plan aimed at solving complicated personal problems of numerous Polish citizens, including those staying abroad for years.

In his reply, Foreign Vice-Minister Tadeusz Olechowski stressed, that in recent weeks, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs along with the Ministry of Internal Affairs reviewed once again the situation of Poles residing abroad, and made a number of essential decisions aimed to facilitate free and broad contacts with the fatherland for them.

As of July 1 this year, those Polish citizens living abroad who have consular passports are no longer obliged to apply for the so called entry clauses while coming to Poland.

A decision was also made to simplify and shorten the procedure of issuing consular passports.

By the time new legislative regulations are made it is necessary to treat the problem of Polish citizenship abroad in a flexible way. In practice, it means tolerating dual citizenship and issuing visas in foreign passports in various cases justified by the interest of the state and citizens, particularly with regard to persons who acquired foreign citizenship by birth in a foreign country or by naturalization of their parents.

Those Poles who left Poland in the years 1980-86 and stayed temporarily abroad, mainly for economic reasons, will be given possibility -- in justified cases -- to prolong the validity of their Polish passports to a 10-year-term, Olechowski said.

Another recent decision aims at liberalizing regulations concerning persons who are waiting to join their families who went abroad in the years 1980-86. The new ruling, however, will not cover those who did not return to Poland while on a business trip, committed an offence, or are involved in anti-Polish activity.

In turn, those who left Poland after 1968, as part of the so called March emigration, and are citizens of other states at present will be treated in the same way as other citizens of these states applying for Polish entry visas.

Vice-Minister Olechowski assured the deputies that the government will continue to carry out an open policy of establishing economic links with old Polish emigration and with Poles staying temporarily abroad who are loyal to Poland and would like to take up economic activity in Poland. We are preparing new legal acts that will guarantee a further dynamic development of this cooperation, Olechowski said in conclusion.

## Laws Approved, Session Ends

LD161236 Warsaw PAP in English 1220 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 16 -- The Sejm (parliament) resumed its debate today to review the Sejm committees' reports concerning five draft laws: Amendments to housing regulations, law on innovation producing enterprises, on cinematography, amendments to the law on higher military education and the law on the 1988 national census.

Deputies' interpellations and questions are expected. A draft law on closing the Sejm's spring session has been submitted.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner are present at the debate.

The report on the government draft law on amendments to the law on housing regulations was presented by Deputy Tadeusz Bilinski who stressed that the Sejm's work on this draft lasted over six months. The draft has been submitted to a wide social consultation.

The draft's paramount goal is, according to economic need and social expectations, leading to more rational distribution of flats. The Sejm passed the bill with 4 abstentions.

Deputy Zbigniew Puzewicz presented the draft law on innovation producing enterprises. The law will be the first in the socialist countries legal regulation which defines the principles of functioning of the innovation producing enterprises in a comprehensive way. The innovation activity, as it is understood in the law, may be developed practically by all economic subjects. The law does not establish new institutions, but aims at stimulating the innovative activity. The Sejm passed the law with one abstention.

The Sejm amended the law on higher military education (unanimously) and passed, also unanimously, the law on the 1988 national census.

Another item on the agenda was the deputies' interpellations and questions. They were answered by the members of the government. The two-day sitting of the Sejm, last in the spring session ended here today.

## PAP Lists Laws Approved

LD162245 Warsaw PAP in English 1950 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 16 -- The Sejm wound up its meeting today after having passed five legislative acts, including amendments to the tenants law.

The amended law eliminates obstacles in swapping flats. For example, the new regulations allow flexible application of the norms on maximum living space per person when apartments are swapped provided that the larger family moves into a larger flat.

The amended tenants law expands the duties of housing estate administrators in maintenance of the buildings and increases the users' responsibility for the condition of the flats.

Tied dwelling flats are now at a full disposal of the enterprise. The user who changes his job but stays on in his flat must pay the full rent.

The law on innovation-promoting units, adopted today as the first such law in the socialist countries, gives a comprehensive definition of their functioning. It does not create new institutions but leads to invigoration of the work of the existing ones.

The aim of the law on cinematography is, in the most general terms, to place the Polish cinematography in a correct position under the conditions of economic reform. The law also regulates problems of video films distribution. This means making order in the sphere where phenomena have until now developed spontaneously and defied copyrights.

The amendments to the law on higher military education aim at improvement of the system of educating Army officers and elevating the quality of research and application processes.

The law on national census in 1988 settles, among other things, the question of the census's anonymity. As the 1982 law on state statistics safeguards the secrecy of statistical data at the stage of information processing and at the stage of releasing the census outcome. In order to obtain reliable data this principle cannot be observed at the earlier stage when information is being collected and results verified. The use of census forms with personal data on them is accepted by the United Nations and the CMEA alike.

The initially proposed range of topics was expanded by data on disabled people. Information drawn in this way will be important in the implementation of Polish social policy.

The last hours of the meeting were devoted to interpellations and deputy's questions. These pertained to foreign trade, housing construction, supplies of building materials, supplies for animal breeding sector, foster families, the health situation of children and adolescents, and the veterans' rights to pension.

Answering an interpellation of the voivodship deputy team from Legnica, which stressed the necessity to improve telephone services in rural areas, Minister of Communications Wladyslaw Majewski said that the planned growth of the number of telephones in these areas should be 80 percent higher in the next five-year-period than it was in the years 1986-90.

Answering a question of Deputy Ryszard Wojna, Vice-Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski commented on the liberalization of passport policy.

ECONOMIC REFORM OBJECTIVES FOR 1987-88

AU161020 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Jul 87 p 3

[Text] The discussion, which has also been taking place in the columns of TRYBUNA LUDU, on the theses concerning the second stage of the economic reform has yielded many suggestions and opinions from various communities; party organizations, trade unionists, PRON activists, and self-government bodies. [paragraph continues]

In the wake of an overall assessment of the debate, the Council of Ministers Committee for the Economic Reform has worked out the main directions of work on an implementation program. We set out the main aims below; these were obtained from PAP.

The implementation program deals primarily with clearly defining the aims of restructuring the economic system, the main areas of change, and the drawing up of a list of rapid activities that have to be carried out this year and a list of undertakings for 1988.

The aims of institutional reorganization are divided into several groups. The first group comprises social and ethical aims. Changes in this area should possess a vision of society based on a high regard for quality of work, creativity, enterprise, and initiative. It is important to increase responsibility for the public good.

The second group of aims is sociopolitical in character. Efforts ought to be made to increase citizens' participation in decisionmaking by developing forms of representation and self-government.

The main social goal is to open up the economy to the outside world -- to acquire the ability to benefit from world achievements while fundamentally increasing Poland's role in the international division of labor.

And finally there are the economic goals. These come down to the creation of an efficient economy that is capable of attaining the goals of a socialist system and fully respects the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." Thus, it is essential to put into operation economic systems that create the appropriate individual and group motivation for work and creative initiative.

The development of initiative should become the fundamental driving force in the economy by, inter alia, increasing the competitiveness of socialized enterprises while permitting the development of the non-socialized sector.

The creation of conditions for the development of enterprise must be accompanied by the strengthening of self-management and an increase in workforce participation in joint management as an important source of motivation. The expansion of the brigade-based labor system is also an important factor.

The main condition for effecting equilibrium in the economy and making economic parameters realistic is to curb inflation, assuming that a basic factor ought to be an increase in the profitability of the suply of goods and services. However, it is also essential to precisely define a program of undertakings that will shape the size and structure of demand, that is, activities in the field of prices and incomes policy.

Restructuring the center for the management of the economy calls for actions aimed at transferring the functions of parent bodies to regional organs, financial institutions, and supervisory councils. A general plan for the organization of the center ought to be prepared at the beginning of the second half of 1987.

Changes to the system of central planning have to strengthen the role of financial planning while limiting the extent of detailed planning of actual tasks. [paragraph continues]

The central plan should concentrate on defining development strategy, that is, main development ratios and financial flows. Decisive importance ought to be attached to state financial balances that arise alongside and are closely linked to the concrete side of the central plan.

Steps aimed at strengthening the currency are convergent with the program for achieving economic equilibrium. They cover the entire fiscal field, and particularly apply to exchange rate policy, the operation of the credit system, and relations between the banking system and the budget.

A matter of key importance to establish a more efficient employment and pay system will be improving the wages system by way of more closely linking income to individual and enterprise results. Among the essential steps to solve these questions are: the introduction of a system of continual indexation for the lowest wage rates; improved principles for taxation of supernumerary pay; improved pay differentials based on work evaluation; and an improved pay and bonus sytems for managerial personnel.

A basic element of change in the fiscal system will be a revision of the principles governing the taxation of both enterprises and the population. It is proposed that the tax burden on enterprises be reduced while limiting the scope of institutional concessions with regard to revenue tax (but concessions for exports will be maintained). Preparations concerning the taxation of the population should be aimed at establishing a uniform system of progressive universal taxation.

The development of domestic trade is closely connected with the restoration of equilibrium. Steps should be taken to increase the rights of trade outlets to penetrate the market, with a view to increasing the range of goods offered, and sales should be linked to the provision of benefits to trade services. The introduction of a commission pay system is one of the steps envisaged for domestic trade.

The strengthening and development of solutions that compel -- by way of economic means -- increased exports and more rational imports is the main course of activity in foreign trade. In this area the program must cover modifications to exchange rate policy alongside a curtailment of the countervailing account and a prospective transition to transactional contracted prices. It is essential to limit foreign currency distribution and to depart from currency allowance rates for individual organizations, and standardize and raise these rates. Enterprises will be encouraged to conduct foreign trade under license -- the system for granting permits for the import and export of goods will be reorganized.

The directions of work on the implementation program set apart activities that have be carried out quickly. It is proposed that these activities concern the system for the management of the economy's organizational structure, supply, the attainment of equilibrium in the consumption and investment markets, domestic and foreign trade, and wage levels.

Steps are to be taken this year to prepare a plan and draft executive acts concerning the reorganization of the central state administration and a program for transferring the functions of parent bodies to a more decentralized system. The status of a state enterprise director should increase.

Changes to the economy's organizational structure call for the rapid removal of obstacles and greater encouragement for the creation of small enterprises and companies.

This year should also see the preparation for implementation of new principles for the organization of supply. These envisage the elimination of trade units whose function is not essential and a significant reduction in obligatory intermediary stages. This should be accompanied by a reduction in government orders and the beginning of the demonopolization of trade in factors of production.

Establishing sectors of the market in which prices are set at a level that produces equilibrium, the lifting of meat rationing, and permitting private producers to trade in meat are some of the elements of this year's programs for attaining equilibrium in the consumption market. In addition, it is envisaged that there will be a revision of the extent to which the state is involved in fixing contracted prices, the abandonment of principles of justified costs (accompanied by the abandonment of regulated prices), the formulation of changes to subsidy principles, and the preparation of a prices and incomes operation.

The commencement of work on conditions for financing investment from budget funds, a reduction in the number of investment tasks covered by government orders, and the adoption of new principles for financing and providing credits for housing construction are some of the activities designed to bring about equilibrium in the investment market.

In the domestic trade sphere the current year should see the preparation of commission pay systems, a program for the development of the franchise system, and the formulation of forms of direct ties between trade and production by way of the farming-out system.

In the foreign trade sphere it is envisaged that this year will see the active shaping of the zloty rate and a reduction in the use of official prices along with preparations for an abandonment of the countervailing account in foreign trade. Work should be completed on principles for reducing the distribution of foreign currency and on a simplified system for granting rights to conduct trade.

In the wages field 1987 should see the law on plant pay systems amended so that the system for registering plant social agreements is simplified. A system for indexing the lowest wage rates ought to be introduced and there ought to be a modification of the principles for determining the resources available for wages in accordance with the rule that they ought to be linked closely to enterprise profits. It is also envisaged that a system will be worked out for offsetting the higher living costs resulting from higher official prices for food.

Most program activities during 1988 will compromise a continuation and introduction of changes that should be prepared during the current year. Some new elements will be the reorganization of the banking and social insurance systems, the modification of taxation principles, and the creation of new financial systems of the "holding" type to represent the interests of the treasury. Work on reorganizing the price structure will be continued. The trade code should be amended as well as the law on state economic arbitration. There will also be many activities designed to develop initiative and to create new social attitudes characterized by a high degree of activity and innovative initiatives.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES REPORTED

19-24 June

AU261255 [Editorial Report] The Polish press monitored from 19 through 24 June reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (source, date, and page number given in parentheses):

Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, received a delegation from the CPV Central Committee Higher Party School, headed by its rector, Nguyen Duc Binh. The delegtion was invited by the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences. (TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Jun, p 2)

PZPR Politburo member Zofia Stepien toured, on an unspecified date, several industrial enterprises in the area around Czempin, scene of the 15 June joint field session of the PZPR Politburo and ZSL Presidium. (TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Jun, p 3)

Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, held a meeting with students of the agricultural college in Bojanow and farmers at a horse stud farm in Racot on 16 June. (TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Jun, p 3)

Tadeusz Porebski also chaired a meeting of the Sejm PZPR Deputies' Club on 19 June, prior to the Sejm session on that day. (TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Jun, p 4)

Janusz Kubasiewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member, attended the 17 June plenum of the Warsaw PZPR Committee. (TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Jun, p 7)

Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended a 19 June awards ceremony for army officers who had displayed a conspicuous level of military service. In a speech, he thanked them for their solidarity toil and high-level commiment. (ZOLNIERZ WOLONSCI 19 Jun, pp 1, 2)

Andrzej Wasilewski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, held a meeting with the Presidium of the Society of Polish Film Makers on 22 June. (TRYBUNA LUDU 23 Jun, p 2)

PZPR Politburo member Jozef Czyrek received a delegation of Japanese parliamentarians on 22 June in his capacity as chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee. He discussed interparliamentary contacts with them. (TRYBUNA LUDU 23 Jun, p 2)

Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski received the abovementioned Japanese parliamentary delegation on 23 June. He discussed bilateral relations with Japan. (TRYBUNA LUDU 24 Jun, p 2)

Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda received Michal Gartenkraut, secretary general of the Brazilian Ministry of Planning, on 22 June. They discussed Polish-Brazilian trade and its development prospects. (TRYBUNA LUDU 23 Jun, p 6)

Deputy Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski met with a group of foreign traders and businessmen of Polish origin at the "Polonia" Associaton for Liaison with Poles Abroad in Warsaw on 23 June. (TRYBUNA LUDU 24 Jun, p 2)

Andrzej Wasilewski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, received the leadership of the "Cepelia" Central Union of Folk Art Cooperatives on 23 June. (TRYBUNA LUDU 24 Jun, p 2)

24-27 June

AU060840 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 25 through 29 June reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers and PZPR Politburo member, received Czeslaw Dega, Polish ambassador in Cuba, on 24 June. (25 June p 2)

Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the PZPR State Council and PZPR Central Committee first secretary, received Jozef Wiejacz, PPR ambassador in Italy, on 24 June. (25 June p 2)

Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, chaired a meeting on satellite television held in Warsaw from 22 through 24 June, and attended by representatives of the communist parties of Bulgaria, the CSSR, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Hungary, and the USSR. (25 June p 2)

Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, chaired a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Internal Affairs Commission held in Lodz on 25 June. (26 June p 3)

Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, met with representatives of key enterprises in the maritime industry in Szczecin on 25 June. (26 June p 9)

Marian Orzechowski, PPR minister of foreign affairs and PZPR Politburo member, met with a group of members of the Club for International Journalism in Warsaw on 25 June. (26 June p 9)

Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, chaired a meeting of the Council for Sociopolitical Books held in Warsaw on 26 June. (27-28 June p 3)

Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, received Wang Janqing, PRC ambassador in Poland, in connection with the termination of his diplomatic mission on 26 June in Warsaw. (27-28 June p 3)

Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, chaired a meeting of the National Defense Committee team for the patriotic and defense training of society on 26 June [place not given]. (27-28 June p 2)

Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee first secretary, attended a field sesion of the Jelenia Gora party echelon held at the "Turow" coal mine in Bogatynia. (27-28 June p 2)

Bogumil Ferensztajn, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice, spoke at a socialist youth movement anniversary celebration held at the "Wujek" coal mine in Katowice on 26 June. (27-28 June p 3)

Kazimierz Cypryniak, PZPR Central Committee secretary, chaired a meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Youth, Physical Culture, and Tourism Commission held in Warsaw on 27 June. (29 June p 2)

Stanislaw Bejger, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Gdansk, met with Nacho Papazov, chairman of the BCP Central Committee Control and Auditing Commission, in Gdansk [no date given]. (29 June p 2)

PZPR Politburo member Zofia Stepien; Gabriela Rembisz, PZPR Politburo candidate member, and Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, attended a meeting of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Bydogoszcz on 27 June. (29 June p 2)

PZPR Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski attended a meeting of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Poznan on 27 June. (29 June p 2)

30 June-8 July

AU101717 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 30 June through 8 July reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number in parentheses):

On 29 June Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received departing PRC Ambassador Wang Jinqing. On 29 June Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, attended PZPR aktivs' session discussing the economic reform. On 29 June Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski attended a session of voivodship officials of the Society for Soviet-Polish Friendship. (30 June, p 2)

On 1 July PZPR Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski received leaders of the tourist cooperative. On 1 July PZPR Politburo Member Alfred Miodowicz visited the Wistom chemical fiber plant in Tomaszow Mazowiecki. On 1 July Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak chaired voivodship organization secretaries to discuss the review of the party's organizational structures. On 1 July Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited the Eltra plant in Bydgoszcz to discuss production achievements. On 1 July PZPR Politburo Member Zofia Stepien attended the Bielsko-Biala session of the Central Committee Family Department. (2 July, p 2)

On 2 July Marian Wozniak, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received the departing DPRK ambassador. On 2 July PZPR Politburo Member Stanislaw Bejger attended the session of the Gdansk Voivodship Defense Committee to discuss economic issues. (3 July, p 2)

On 3 July PZPR Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski received the departing DPRK ambassador. (4-5 July p 2)

On 5 July PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a congratulatory message to President Jaime Lusinchi on Venezuelan national day. On 5 July Premier Zbigniew Messner received the departing DPRK ambassador. On 5 July Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski received departing PRC Ambassador Wang Jinqing. (6 Jul, p 2)

On 6 July Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Wolfgang Mischnick, vice chairman of the FDP. (7 Jul, p 2)

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ON HARVEST CAMPAIGN

AU081522 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau reports: On 29 June the Government Presidium evaluated preparations for this year's harvest and farm produce procurement. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy, this year's harvest of cereals and rape will be at about the average level of yields in the past few years. An exceptionally severe winter caused serious damage in orchards but did not cause any major losses to winter sowings because of the snow cover over most areas. However, the cool and rainy spring greatly delayed the vegetation of plants. The Government Presidium stressed that it is necessary to fully mobilize the units responsible for the correct and punctual procurement, transportation, and processing of farm produce, to carry out post-harvest work on time, to sow rape, and to harvest the second hay crop.

The Government Presidium stressed the urgent need to procure the required amounts of fertilizer lime for later use, and to use up all seeds for the interim crop sowing.

Mechanized harvest equipment is more plentiful and in better technical condition this year. The supply of spare parts is also better. Agricultural units possess 60,000 tractors, 19,000 grain combines, 9,000 tractor-drawn binders, and 16,000 baling presses. There will be adequate supplies of fuel, and the working hours of agricultural trading and technical base units will be extended, as was the case in previous years, because it is necessary to maximally employ every unit of harvesting equipment during the harvest campaign. New grain drying plants and storage facilities have been opened, and almost 4,500 points for procuring grains will operate during this year's harvest. The trading network of the "Peasant Mutual Aid" grain cooperatives is ready to provide an increased supply of consumer goods for the rural population during the harvest campaign. Additional outlets will also be opened, and the opening times of local shops and catering units will be extended. The necessary facilities in transportation, communications, and the processing of farm produce will be provided.

The Government Presidium stressed that harvesting and utilizing the year's yields is a task for the entire national economy. The Government Presidium instructed the heads of the appropriate offices and institutions to take every action to ensure an effective harvest campaign. Cooperative organizations were asked to do the same.

PAP REPORT ON NUCLEAR ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PLANS

AU101510 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jul 87 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Site for the 'Warta' Second Nuclear Power Station Selected -- The Planning Commission on Development of Nuclear Energy in Poland"]

[Text] The principles of Poland's economic development up to the year 2000 provide for increasing the national income by at least 75 percent compared with 1985. To achieve this, it is necessary first of all to radically improve the effectiveness of economic management, including the management of fuels and energy.

Two-thirds of the planned increase in the national income must be effected through lowering energy intensiveness, which means that one-third of this increase must be met by increased energy supplies. Only under these conditions will it be possible to increase per capita consumption by about 50 percent and to achieve other improvements in our living conditions. Analyses and forecasts clearly show that increases in conventional fuels and energy will not be enough to meet the aforementioned development plans, even if their production and consumption are rationalized in every possible way. This has been confirmed not only by planners' calculations, but also by independent expert reports drawn up by the Energy Institute and other institutes under the auspices of the Polish Academy of Sciences. These expert reports show that curbs in fuel and energy supplies can become some of the main obstacles to our economic development. To avoid this, we must search for nonconventional sources of energy.

Nuclear power is the chief nonconventional energy, but intensive efforts are continuing the world over to find alternative technologies for energy production and to apply them in practice. At present these technologies represent a very small technical and economic potential and meet only a negligible segment of the economy's energy requirements.

The development of nuclear energy in Poland is behind developments not only in highly developed capitalist countries, but also in socialist countries. At present nuclear electric power accounts for about 70 percent of all the electric power generated in France; in Switzerland, for about 40 percent; in the FRG, for about 30 percent; in Sweden, for about 50 percent; in Spain, for about 30 percent; in Bulgaria, for about 30 percent; in the GDR, for about 12 percent; in the CSSR, for about 21 percent; and in the USSR, for about 10 percent. Poland is still without nuclear energy production. Although the aforementioned countries have achieved some levels of nuclear energy production, they continue to intensively implement further nuclear programs, and some of them envisage a very high proportion of nuclear power in overall electric power generation. For example, in France nuclear energy is expected to account for about 90 percent of all electric power in 1995. The socialist countries' nuclear power programs up to the year 2000 provide for the production of almost 11,000 megawatts in the GDR, about 10,000 megawatts in the CSSR, almost 9,000 megawatts in Bulgaria, and over 5,000 megawatts in Hungary. THis will increase the nuclear power stations' share in meeting electric power needs to 30-50 percent, and will help to radically reduce the dependence of those countries' economies on the supply of conventional energy. Poland began to implement its nuclear power program cnly a little way back. This program is included in the long-term program, which was considered by the Sejm in 1985, to improve the supply of energy to the national economy. [paragraph continues]

The Council of Ministers issued a special resolution No 29/85 on developing nuclear power. We expect that in the year 2000 Polish nuclear power stations will all produce 6,000-8,000 megawatts and that they will account for about 15 percent of all the electricity generated. These plans are very modest in comparison with other countries.

Economic considerations are not the only considerations in favor of nuclear power on account of lower production costs and an increased ability to make up for periodic energy shortages in comparison with conventional power stations. The International Atomic Energy Agency's data shows that, compared with the cost of electric power generation in coal-fired power stations, the cost of this production in nuclear power stations is about 40 percent lower in the FRG, and about 45 percent lower in France. The same is true of the CCSR. Even the countries that enjoy favorable conditions for generating electric power with the help of coal, water, and so on can produce nuclear power several pecentage points more cheaply.

However, the most important argument in favor of nuclear power is the protection of the natural environment, since nuclear power stations are radically less detrimental to the natural environment than coal-fired power stations and do not produce any dust, nitrogen oxide, and sulfur dioxide, which are responsible for acid rain. Comparative research shows that coal-fired power stations producing about 6,000 megawatts and equipped with modern filtering apparatus can emit about 135,000 tonnes of dust, about 400,000 tonnes of sulfur dioxide, and 120,000 tonnes of nitrogen oxide each year. About 4.5 hectares of land would be required for the ashes produced in the course of 30 years by these power stations, which would burn about 15 million tonnes of coal a year.

Rapid technological progress in the past few years has made it possible to reduce the detrimental impact of nuclear power on the environment and to ensure incomparably safer operational conditions for modern nuclear power stations than was the case in the old stations.

The implementation of the nuclear power program in Poland began with the construction of the first nuclear station in Zarnowiec, which should start operating in 1991. The most modern technological devices to ensure radiological safety and to protect the environment have been employed in this construction.

A few days ago the multiyear, comprehensive, and detailed work to select the site for our second nuclear power station was completed. Initially consideration was given to several such sites, the features of which were examined for positive and negative social, economic, and organizational-technological characteristics. In July 1984 the Planning Commission Presidium, which was charged with recommending the sites for largest investment projects, made an initial selection of the two best sites for our second nuclear power station in Wroclaw and Pila Voivodships, and ordered detailed research and expertise work to be done in line with valid regulations and, especially, the law of 12 July 1984 on town and country planning and the nuclear law of 10 April 1986, and in line with the rules governing protection of the natural environment. This research and the expert reports were carried out by investment units and the Ministry of Mining and Energy, which were assisted by other competent departments, including the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy. Other participants in this work included the State Supervisory Body over Nuclear and Radiological Safety, which acted in line with the IAEA's recommendations, and the Polish Academy of Sciences. Local authorities and individual scientists also aired independent views on this matter.

Expertises and research applied, among other things, to technical and economic conditions of the construction and operation of the power station, as well as to nuclear safety and protection from radiation. All these issues are defined by stringent national and international accords. Having studied the expert reports in question, the Planning Commission Presidium decided that all regulation conditions were fulfilled and that in some cases the norms of construction and operation were more stringent than required, especially in the case of a modern and safe reactor, safety arrangements, and protection from radiation. All the accords with Polish and international norms.

Examining the expert reports for the two alternative sites for the second nuclear station, the Planning Commission Presidium paid keen attention to the determining social factors in selecting these sites. These factors include the impact of the construction and operation of the station on living conditions, the natural environment, shallow and deep waters, farming, and food. The results of research showed that both sites can ensure the required minimalization of the negative impact on the environment. Nevertheless, conditions were more favorable in the case of the Pila Voivodship site and were conducive to obtaining greater economic and social advantages in such areas as ecology, communications, and energy transfers. Other advantages include the possibility of eventually providing heat for Poznan and neighboring townships, and the fact that the site will occupy less farmland and its geological and tectonic conditions are more favorable.

Taking into account all these conditions and the voivodship authorities' favorable stance, the Planning Commission Presidium decided to select Klempicz in Pila Voivodship as the site for construction of the "Warta" nuclear power station.

Before construction can begin, an accord must be concluded between the Ministry of Mining and Energy and the voivodship authorities to define the mutual obligations and services of the two sides. The accord is stipulated by the law on town and country planning.

The Planning Commission Presidium also instructed that work should continue to solve water economy problems, to select the most effective concept for heat transfer, and to comprehensively define production and economic results for farm and food production in the region.

In order to draw up proposals for selecting sites for other nuclear power stations, the interdepartmental team, which was set up earlier for this purpose, was instructed to continue and speed up its work and to ensure that, in particular, it is shared by the National Atomic Energy Agency and the Polish Academy of Sciences.

## ENERGY MINISTER ON NUCLEAR PLANT DELAYS

AU101428 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Poland 8 Jul 87 pp 3, 5

[Interview with Jan Szlachta, minister of mining and energy, by RZECZPOSPOLITA's Zbigniew Wyczesany: "Concerning Coal, Energy, and Production Costs" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Wyczesany] Delays have occured in the construction of the first nuclear power station in Zarnowiec. It so happens that most of the reasons for this lie outside the scope of your ministry.

So let me ask this: What is the alternative to nuclear energy if there are even greater delays in the development of nuclear energy than at present?

[Szlachta] The problems accompanying the construction of nuclear power stations are very comnplicated. We have not carried out this type of investment before, and there has never been a good climate surrounding problems with nuclear energy. There have been many resolutions and decisions, but many issues were left unresolved. No particular priority has been attached to the construction of the Zarnowiec nuclear power station. From the very beginning it has been treated as simply another investment, and the same economic-financial principles are applied to it as to all other investments. Yet this project poses very high qualitative demands.

I may say that there is practically no alternative to nuclear energy for Poland's energy needs. But in order for nuclear energy to develop, the whole of Polish industry must give it priority treatment. The manufacturers of machinery and equipment find it difficult to understand that quality standards for nuclear energy are rather different from those for conventional energy. After all, nuclear energy involves new technology, new designs, new procedures. All in all, it is a separate and exceptionally difficult sphere of topics.

The implementation of the energy program is a fundamental issue for our energy situation. Hence the interest in these problems on the part of the government; the Sejm Commission for Mining and Energy; and the Central Committee Mining, Materials, and Energy Commission. A plenipotentiary for nuclear energy development was appointed last year. Further delays in this sphere might cause an energy collapse in the 1990's. Therefore, on 30 March the Government Presidium adopted a resolution on accelerating the development of nuclear energy in our country. This resolution creates an opportunity to straighten out the situation with deliveries of machines, equipment, and supplies for the construction of the first nuclear power station and subsequent planned stations. However, it ought to be clearly said that the delays concerning Zarnowiec cannot be made good. To do so would affect safety, which is inviolable.

By the way, I wish to reply to the opinion of some milieus whereby from the point of view of the energy situation, the delay concerning Zarnowiec may be offset by speeding up the building of the conventional power station in Opole. Opole will not take the place of the potential stemming from nuclear energy. All it will do is create a strain on coal resources, because that is the deficit fuel that will power it. Increasing coal consumption in Poland means less exports, and hence less foreign currency. [passage omitted]

## BRIEFS

YOUTH BRIGADE IN CUBA -- Havana, July 13 -- Second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, vice president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, and minister of the revolutionary armed forces Gen. Raul Castro Ruz met today with a 151-strong brigade of Polish youth named after Karol Roloff Mialowski. Also today, members of the brigade met with alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, first vice-minister of the revolutionary armed forces and chairman of the Cuban-Polish Friendship Society Gen. Senen Casas Regueiro. Gen. Regueiro stressed that the Cuban party and government highly assess the exchange of groups of Polish and Cuban youth started on the initiative of both countries' leaders Wojciech Jaruzelski and Fidel Castro. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 13 Jul 87 LD]

RCP SECRETARY BARBULESCU MEETS BCP'S TSANOV

AU161756 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/7/1987 -- Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP, over July 14-16.

The Bulgarian guest had talks at the Agricultural Section of the CC of the RCP, on the development of the Romanian-Bulgarian agricultural collaboration in the spirit of the summit understandings.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS GREECE'S PAPANDREOU

AU170745 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0554 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Athens, AGERPRES, 17/07/1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent a message of friendship and his best wishes to the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou.

The Hellenic premier thanked for the message and conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu and all Romanian people a cordial message and wishes for further success in Romania's economic and social development.

The messages were exchanged during Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's reception of Nicu Cerusescu, first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth's Central Committee, minister for youth affairs, who is in the Hellenic Republic at the invitation of the Hellenic Government.

The interview underscored the good friendly and cooperative ties between the two states and peoples and their manifold growth in the spirit of the summit understandings.

Romania's ambassador in Athens, Nicolae Ecobescu, attended the meeting.

The talks with Foreign Affairs Minister Karolos Papoulias and with the minister of culture and sciences, Melina Merkouri, envinced the mutual willingness for a further growth of the relations between Romania and Greece, including on a youth line, as a contribution to the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS JCP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU161010 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Jul 87 p 5

[Message sent by the RCP Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan on its 65th anniversary]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP]

On the 65th anniversary of the foundation of the JCP, we want to extend, on behalf of the RCP and secretary general Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, warm comradely greetings, and a message of friendship and militant solidarity to you and to all Communists and working people in Japan.

We want to take this opportunity to emphasize with particular satisfaction the upward evolution of relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the JCP, in the development of which a decisive role was played by the fruitful meetings and talks between RCP secretary general Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee.

The Romanian Communists and the working people in Romania are following with feelings of friendship the activity carried out by the JCP aimed at promoting the interests of the working people and devoted to the Japanese people's aspirations for progress, democracy, and peace.

Currently, the Romanian people, closely united with the RCP headed by secretary general Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are involved in the extensive activity of implementing the decisions and targets put forward by the 13th RCP Congress. At the same time, proceeding from the dialectical interdependence between the domestic and foreign policy, and considering that the basic issue of our time is halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, the Romanian people advocate and consistently struggle to halt the aggravation of the international situation and to defend the supreme right of people and nations to their existence, to life, freedom, and to peace. In this sense, we believe that the recent joint declaration of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee -- a document that presents the principled positions of the two parties in connection with the key issues of the international situation and specifically in connection with the issues regarding the prevention of a nuclear war -- is a noteworthy contribution to safeguarding peace and goes down as a particular historic event in the life of the two parties and peoples and in the international arena.

Dear Comrades, on this festive occasion we want to extend wishes for fresh and important successes in implementing your party's program and in the activity aimed at the well-being, prosperity, and happiness of the Japanese people, and devoted to the cause of peace and understanding among peoples.

RCP Central Committee

PROGRESS OF OFFSHORE DRILLING IN BLACK SEA

AU161049 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0836 GMT 16 Jul 87

["Romania's Black Sea Oilmen Have Joined the Battle for Resources" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Buchrest AGERPRES 16/7/1987 -- More than two months ago, on May 7, oil and gas production started off the Romanian Black Sea coast where the "Gloria" drilling rig was operating. That brought Romania into the class of sea oil producers who use home-made drilling equipment, further relevant evidence of its scientific and industrial potential.

It was a remarkable success that crowned a long joint effort of complex equipment designers and manufacturers and of geologists and petroleum workers with a decade of offshore drilling experience.

"Gloria" was the first drilling platform assembled in place some 70-80 km off the Romanian Black Sea coast in 1976. Since then, five more similar drilling rigs have been mounted: "Orizont" in 1982, "Prometeu" in 1984, "Fortuna" and "Atlas" in 1985 and "Jupiter" in April 1987 all of which contributed to getting the national offshore drilling programme under way. They only made the beginning, because this is an activity that will continue. In the Galati shipyard where all that equipment was made a seventh Romanian offshore drilling rig -- "Saturn" -- is at an advanced stage.

Prospecting for oil in the Romanian Black Sea continental shelf and its development are coordinated by the "Petromar" offshore drilling and development enterprise based in the city of Constanta. Staffed with skilled workers and highly trained experts, "Petromar" operates equipment comparable with the best in countries that have a long tradition. Besides the above-mentioned platforms, the enterprise can operate complex equipment for boring (including of deflected wells), repair and maintenance workshops, ships the powers of which range from 2,100 to 4,800 h.p. that carry the equipment, plant and materials for oil and gas well boring and development, special ships to ferry the personnel as well as storage vessels with capacities up to 35,000 dwt, helicopters, etc.

Oil is pumped into an 80 km-long pipeline that connects the "Gloria" rig to the shore (60 km of its length are laid on the seabed). Part of it will be processed by the petrochemical combine at Midia-Navodari, not far from the coast, which was developed and expanded precisely for that aim. Another part of the Romanian Black Sea oil is taken from the "Bustenari" storage tank by the "Oltina" tanker to the shore where from it is delivered to other processing units in the country.

In their battle for resources, the petroleum workers on the Romanian Black Sea offshore drilling rigs are doing their best to develop the proven deposits and find new ones. Oil and gas production on the "Gloria" platform goes on as workers on the other drilling rigs are prospecting for oil and drilling it. Workers on the "Orizont" and "Atlas" have mounted in place new research wells that are being tested, as oilmen on the "Fortuna" and "Prometeu" have bored more wells, including research wells. On the "Jupiter" drilling rig which is at anchor in the port of Constanta, preparations are drawing to an end for its voyage to its first place of destination offshore. The latest of the "islands" that make up a sui generis archipelago off the Romanian Black Sea coast incorporates a number of improvements ranking it above its predecessors.

## BRIEFS

CENTROCOOP PLENARY SESSION -- A plenary session was held on 13 July by the Central Union of Production, Purchasing, and Commodity Sales Cooperatives [CENTROCOOP], which examined how plan tasks for the first quarter have been fulfilled. It also established measures to fulfill all plan indicators for the current year and examined and adopted those for 1988. In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, at the end of the plenary session the participants sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jul 87 p 3 AU]

BORBA COMMENTS ON MILOSAVLJEVIC, U.S. TRADE TALKS

AU161031 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jul 87 p 7

[Report by BORBA permanent correspondent Bogdan Decermic: "Trade of $2 Billion"]

[Text] New York, 8 Jul -- There are realistic prospects for Yugoslav-American bilateral trade to reach $2 billion in both directions. This is one of the joint assessments that representatives of the two countries' governments expressed during talks held in Washington between FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic and several members of President Reagan's Cabinet.

During the official visit paid at the invitation of the U.S. Government, the Yugoslav Government delegation headed by Milosavljevic held separate talks with Secretary of State George Shultz on two occasions, with his deputy John Whitehead, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, Treasury Secretary James Baker, and Agriculture Secretary Richard Ling.

The FEC vice president also held talks with IMF President Candasy, World Bank President Conable, and Export-Import Bank President Bohn.

The talks were held in the Commmittee on Energy and Commerce in the House of Representatives.

The U.S. Government invitation for an FEC delegation to visit Washington was issued a long time ago with its date set at the beginning of May; therefore, this visit, of course, has no direct connection with certain problems of maintaining Yugoslavia's external liquidity, Milosavljevic told Yugoslav correspondents. The concept of the visit is such that it primarily includes talks about further development of economic cooperation with the United States and with international financial organizations.

Higher Level [subhead]

During the talks, which were very intensive, the two sides agreed in assessing that there are all the necessary prerequisites for raising economic cooperation between the United States and Yugoslavia to a higher level. The trends in economic cooperation this year are encouraging. The overall commodity exchange between the two countries during first 5 months reached $540 million in both directions. During this period Yugoslav exports increased 36 percent, and Yugoslav imports from the United States increased 10 percent over the same period last year; an almost balanced trade has been achieved in this way. According to our evaluation, Milosavljevic continued, the percentage of imports covered by exports has already gone beyond 90 percent and actually totals 93 percent.

The volume of exchange, which has considerably increased this year, is certainly the result of the increase in the exports of our cars to the American market. It was not only cars, but other products too, although cars have considerably contributed to increasing our exports to America.

According to joint assessment, the FEC vice president stressed, in the next 2 years there are possibilities that trade in both directions will reach $2 billion.

As far as our volume of exports is concerned, the United States is in fourth place, after the USSR, Italy, and the FRG. However, if trade with the United States reaches $2 billion in the next 2 years, it would, especially as far as our exports are concerned, reach the levels we have with Italy and the FRG. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to ensure the quality and selection demanded by the American market.

According to both governments' assessment -- and that was particularly dwelled upon in the talks with Secretary Baldrige -- it is necessary to ensure cooperation between Yugoslav and American firms, and adequate promotion and marketing for our producers on the American market.

During the Yugoslav-American talks, Milosavljevic said, the stress was laid on higher forms of cooperation, particularly on joint investment. In this respect, during this visit we have handed to the American Government a draft agreement on furthering and protecting investments, about which our officials will open talks as soon as possible. The initiative for this agreement was made by the American Government 3 years ago. It offered the text of the agreement studied at the FEC and then discussed in the SFRY Assembly working bodies.

The text of the agrement we offered to the American Government includes opinions and the consent of all the republican and provincial executive councils. The Yugoslav text differs from the American one to a certain extent, but the opinion is that those differences are not unbridgeable and that -- with full cooperation of both sides -- an agreement will be reached soon. This text would also serve for talks with other countries that also want to sign such agreements with Yugoslavia on furthering and protecting investments. The agreement will, it is believed, open more room for investing American capital in Yugoslavia.

Agreement To Be Signed Soon [subhead]

The Yugoslav side expressed full interest in the transfer of modern technology with a view to further modernizing our economy. What is involved is the most modern technology that, as was said, should include not only imports of planes, but other things too.

It is understandable, Milosavljevic said, that, irrespective of the fact that the visit was agreed upon earlier, the moment when it took place meant that it was not possible to avoid the question of Yugoslavia's external debts, nor did we want to avoid that question. During frank talks with high representatives of the American Government, as well as the most responsible people of the IMF and the World Bank, possibilities for support for the needs of the structural development of the Yugoslav economy and stabilization program were discussed. According to the Yugoslav delegation's assessment, a high degree of understanding for certain difficulties and readiness for full cooperation in solving the problems of Yugoslavia's debts in this and the coming years were expressed, the main aim being to ensure a quicker and more stable development of the Yugoslav economy, to improve Yugoslavia's credibility, and to ensure normal admission to the financial market as soon as possible.

During the talks with representatives of the American Government, full respect for Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned policy was once again confirmed, and full agreement expressed with the need to further develop cooperation on the basis of principles of equality and mutual respect.

Today, Vice President Milos Milosavljevic will meet officials of big New York banks and representatives of Yugoslav economic organizations in New York.

TABAKOVIC ON THIRD WORLD DEBT AT UNCTAD SESSION

LD141951 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1802 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Geneva, July 14 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav representative at the Seventh UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), currently in session in Geneva, today called for an urgent international action aimed at resolving the developing countries' debt problem, and for a larger scope and higher quality of means for develoment through multilateral and bilateral channels.

Yugoslav Government member Dr Ibrahim Tabakovic pointed out that most debtors are facing either stagnation or a fall in economic growth due to high debt servicing obligations and a general deterioration of the position in international trade and economy.

Tabakovic assessed the creditor countries' approach so far to individual debtors as palliative and short-term.

The "Debt Bomb", as Tabakovic said, threatens with increasingly grave consequences. Yugoslavia therefore feels it is necessary to open a political dialogue between the creditors and debtors as soon as possible.

Tabakovic said that the indication of readiness of certain developing countries to ease or partially write off part of the official debts of the least developed countries, especially in Africa, is the first positive step. He said additional urgent measures were necessary both interms of debts and in the securing of funds, favourable conditions, for the faster development of other less developed countries.

Yugoslavia urges that this UNCTAD session make a new contribution to the preservation and the strengthening of a multilateral trade system which would stimulate faster growth, diversification and a higher participation of the developing countries in world trade. This can be achieved by eliminating all forms of discrimination against imports from the developing countries, the developed countries' consistent application of accepted obligations not to introduce new, and to reduce existing protectionist measures. Tabakovic pointed out the need to preserve, promote and consistently apply principles of the preferential treatment of imports from the developing countries, not conditioned on reciprocity.

Yugoslavia also urges that a joint fund for raw materials become effective as soon as possible, Dr Ibrahim Tabakovic said.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES FRG INTERIOR MINISTER 16 JULY

LD161925 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1725 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Zagreb, July 16 (TANJUG) -- Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav State Presidency member and president of the Organizing Committee for the Universiad 87, received FRG Interior Minister Dr Friedrich Zimmermann in Zagreb today.

Dr. Zimmermann was today received also by Croatian Republican Premier Ante Milovic. Possibilities for joint investments by Yugoslavia, the Federal Republic of Genmany and Austria in the construction of an Adriatic seaboard highway were considered.

The FRG minister also visited the facilities at the Universiad 87 now running in Zagreb, and said he was confident they would contribute to the development of tourism in the area.

LONCAR, AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSS SFRY EXPORTS

LD162036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Regular consultations between the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs were held in Belgrade today.

Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dr Thomas Klestil, general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria, devoted most attention in the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, to concrete measures which both sides should undertake to improve bilateral cooperation in various areas. In particular they discussed measures for increasing Yugoslav exports to Austria and speedier liquidation of Yugoslav deficit in commodity trade with Austria.

Both sides stressed the significance of the development of industrial cooperation and joint investments on the basis of concrete projects which would be offered by the Yugoslav side, as well as of ensuring favorable customs and other concessions for Yugoslav exports to Austria. They also held a comprehensive discussion of possibilities for improving cultural-educational cooperation, the position of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria, and scientific and technological cooperation, including joint involvement in the Eureka projects.

The exchange of views also included current questions of international relations, in particular the development of the situation in Europe in the context of the current negotiations at the Vienna CSCE and the role which the group of nonaligned and neutral countries plays in this process.

The problems of disarmament and relations between East and West, the situation in particular hotbeds of crisis, and other questions of interest to the two neighboring and friendly countries were also the themes discussed by Budimir Loncar and Dr Thomas Klestil.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT, HOLD TALKS

LD161755 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and France feel interest in a further promotion of their parliamentary cooperation, it was emphasized here today in talks between Marjan Rozic, president of Yugoslavia's Parliament, and members of the visiting delegation of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of France's National Assembly led by Charles Ehrmann, a commission member.

The French parliamentarians were informed of the forthcoming constitutional changes in Yugoslavia, activities of Yugoslavia's Parliament and Yugoslavia's economic development.

The French parliamentary delegation was today received by Mijat Sukovic, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Yugoslav Parliament.

The views of the two parliament's foreign policy bodies are identical in their evaluation of many current developments and relations in the world, it was concluded in the talks.

The French delegation showed interest in Yugoslavia's stands on the non-aligned policy, the Non-Aligned Movement as a factor of stability and on cooperation in international relations. Attention in the talks also went to international economic trends and the question of the developing countries' debts.

When discussing Yugoslavia's relations with the E.C., the French parliamentary delegation voiced understanding of Yugoslav demands directed to the E.C.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SUDANESE DELEGATION

Agrees on Cooperation Projects

JN141842 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade July 14 (SUNA) -- The first round of talks between the Sundanese side chaired by Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and the Yugoslav side chaired by the Yugoslav premier have discussed yesterday, ways of cooperation between the two countries in various sectors, in addition to regional and international issues of common concern.

Minister of Industry and Trade of the Sudanese side in the joint ministerial committee, Mubarak al-Fadil al-Mahdi, said the two sides have agreed on an economic and commercial protocol according to which Yugoslavia would finance a number of development projects in Sudan, and would lower (up to the amount of 1 million dollars) the purchases of Sudan from Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia will also meet the Sudanese Army's urgent needs.

The minister said Yugoslavia has also agreed to implement the drinking water project in Al-Ubayyid, western Sudan, at the cost of US 20 million dollars and the electricity project of the White Nile which at the cost of US 18 million dollars.

The Sudanese side has agreed during the talks on backing the urban and rural water services, and the provision of sugar factories with additional units to produce alcohol, and yeast in addition to the promotion of Sudan Air Ways the rehabilitation of irrigated schemes and the establishment of a sunflower seed improvement farm. [sentence as received]

The minister said the commercial relation between the two countries will witness more development and added that the two sides have reached a protocol agreement by which each side will export commodities worth 50 million dollars to the other side.

Ministers of commerce in the two countries will follow up negotiations on a further trade agreement totalling some 20 million dollars to finance the purchase of a number of Yugoslav products, the minister said.

Al-Mahdi Praises Ties, Departs

LD161625 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1437 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Zagreb, July 16 (TANJUG) -- Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today positively assessed his visit to Yugoslavia, stressing that it will make an important contribution to broadening cooperation at the economic and cultural levels and other fields for which both countries display interest.

The statement was made by Al-Mahdi at a news conference in Zagreb before leaving Yugoslavia.

After last year's political changes in Sudan, the non-aligned country wishes to establish closer relations and stronger bilateral cooperation with Yugoslavia, as well as international relations, especially through the Non-Aligned Movement, Al-Mahdi said.

Both Sudan and Yugoslavia have invested efforts, during the recent talks, in a peaceful solution to crisis spots in the world, including greater cooperation in solving the accumulated economic problems of the developing countries.

Al-Mahdi noted that one of the most important tasks in international relations was the struggle for a better and equitable international economic order, especially a solution to the developing countries' debts.

During his visit to Yugoslavia the Sudanese president met with the State Presidency president Lazar Mojsov, Premier Branko Mikulic, National Defence Secretary Branko Manula and other high-ranking officials.

In Zagreb Al-Mahdi had talks with officials and Croatian economic representatives about concrete projects and business contacts between Sudanese and Yugoslav firms.

TWO ALBANIANS ATTEMPT TO SWIM ACROSS BORDER

LD151142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0945 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG) -- After an eight-hour "swimming marathon" two Albanians crossed the Yugoslav border last Friday but one drowned close to Ada Island near the south Adriatic resort Ulcinj, Belgrade daily POLITIKA reported today.

The body of Pjerin Gegaj (32) from Skadar was sent to Albania while Djoni Tanin (25) was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for illegally entering Yugoslavia.

Further investigation will determine whether the Albanians swam across the Yugoslav border on purpose or by accident.

Last Friday at dawn two fishermen from Ulcinj, Veselin Mickovic and Cvetko Djakovic, heard calls for help from the sea near a sign marking the border zone and soon after they saw two men in the waves. One was dying and the other was pushing him towards the shore.

The investigation determined that Pjerin drowned several seconds after swallowing a large quantity of sea-water.

Tanin told the investigating judge in Ulcinj that they had set out from Velipoje, a village south of the city of Medov in Albania, and swam for eight hours. They were doing well until they neared Ada's shore where Gegaj swallowed a lot of sea-water which entered his wind-pipe.

SOKO COAL MINERS CONTINUE STRIKE OVER LOW WAGES

AU161543 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] The miners of the Soko mine at Soko Banja continued their work stoppage today. A meeting of the coal mine workers was held this morning, where they discussed the problems and the measures that should be undertaken to solve them.

The miners demanded an 80 percent increase in their present personal income, but it was said at the gathering that it is difficult to meet their request at this moment, since production is at the planned level while the production costs are much above the planned level.

Meetings of the party and trade union organization of the Soko mine are also being held today. Their goal is to find a solution to the accumulated problems and to resume production.

SFRY PRESIDENCY ISSUES STATEMENT ON ECONOMY

LD161518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency believes that although certain results have been achieved, some of the crucial goals of this year's economic policy have not yet been fulfilled. It is also concerned over the lack of preparedness and organization in society for comprehensive and urgent changes. These assessments are contained in a statement issued today from the SFRY Presidency's session yesterday. The session was presided over by Lazar Mojsov and was devoted to the economic situation and the measures on implementing the declared economic policy in 1987. The statement says that the session was also attended by the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, and by the highest ranking officials of the federation.

The Presidency noted that although certain results have been achieved, some of the most important goals of this year's economic policy have yet to be implemented. It was said that in view of high inflation, the deteriorating foreign liquidity of the country, shortages of raw material, and of investment funds, there is a danger of further deceleration in industrial production.

Of particular concern is that society has yet to show the necessary degree of preparedness and organization for comprehensive and urgent changes stipulted by the long-term program of economic stabilization and the declared economic policy for 1987.

The SFRY Presidency gives its support to the FEC's course of activity and measures designed to ensure a consistent implementation of the declared economic policy, stressing that containing the process of sluggishness in industrial production and its revitalization and ensuring a degree of dynamics in overall economic growth are of crucial importance for implementing all other strategic goals of this year's economic policy. Of particular importance, it was stressed, are a more consistent use of real economic criteria, insistence on the need to observe market laws, and the creation of conditions conducive to production-based links and pooling on the unified Yugoslav market.

The Presidency stressed great importance at further measures and activities to increase exports and foreign currency earnings in all aspects. The need was stressed for intensifying activity aimed at improving the country's foreign liquidity.

Noting that the country is faced with a realistic danger of a further rise in inflation, the Presidency considers that in addition to a more consistent implementation of the already existing measures of anti-inflationary policy, there is a need for a comprehensive program of operational and urgent measures for curbing inflation. All factors in society must take part in the struggle against inflation, and in a large-scale action to curb it.

It was stressed that the struggle for more efficient economic activity and efforts to bring consumption within realistic bounds in line with our possibilities should be the most important parts of the program.

The Presidency notes, in particular, that the exacerbated situation calls for all social factors to increase their activity in fulfilling commitments toward improving the economic system and in bringing about changes in the development policy designed to ensure the economy's greater orientation to exports, and to speed up the development of some, hitherto neglected economic sectors such as agriculture, tourism, small businesses, etc. The fulfillment of these tasks is the responsibility of organizations of associated labor and their associations in all republics and autonomous provinces.

The Presidency also pointed out that a bolder reliance on the cadres capable of tackling the tasks facing the economy and society as a whole is of vital importance for overcoming the economic difficulties.

In the light of the very complex economic situation in the country, the Presidency is of the view that a more determined action is needed in all environments and at all levels to ensure a more rational use of socially-owned resources. This is needed to reduce to the socially-acceptable level the overhead costs in organizations of associated labor, in socio-political communities, socio-political organizations, and other organizations and communities, and to cut down all nonproduction expenditure, in particular allowances for official trips abroad, entertainment allowance, celebration funds, sports, and other events, etc.

It was also stressed that in addition to the envisaged measures that would lead to, inter alia, stricter terms of economic activity, appropriate social welfare programs should be drawn up at all levels, aimed at protecting those strata of the working people and citizens in society most at risk.

KOSOVO'S VLASI COMMENTS ON PLENUM DECISIONS

AU121902 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Interview with Azem Vlasi, president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, by Zivan Jerotijevic -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] At its session yesterday, the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo adopted direct tasks in the implementation of the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee session, which, as it is recalled, was fully devoted to the problems of and in Kosovo. In this connection, Azem Vlasi, president of the Provincial Committee Presidium, granted an interview to Radio Belgrade First Program. The interview was conducted by our journalist Zivojin Jerotijevic. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Vlasi] I think that the most essential circumstance that guarantees we will carry out our tasks more successfully is that full unity exists in the belief and comprehension of the complexity and gravity of the situation, in the conviction that nothing can be changed by mere meetings, discussions, and assessments, but that every task and every question should be concretely examined in turn and concretely implemented, and that we should simply, as one may say, raise all the Communists and other progressive forces to their feet, each one in his working and living environment. Of course we should constantly monitor all this, to see how it is being realized. In places where things do not get moving, we will have to call people to account.

Therefore the practical conclusion of the session was that during the protracted period of time which is to follow, the leaderships and the organs will in fact be the places where reports will be submitted on how actions are conducted, on where problems exist and where there are hitches, and on how to stimulate this further, rather than at the places where the same things are assessed again and again.

[Jerotijevic] In which sector are the first tangible results to be expected?

[Vlasi] The first tangible results are expected -- and we must work in this direction -- in enhancing the efficiency of the activities of the institutions of the system and of the sociopolitical organizations, and also of the organs of authority. This will let the system function successfully, so that every citizen here will feel he lives in an organized society able to provide protection and allow him to live normally, without fear, and to realize his rights.

Second, we must continue to solve more successfully some specific problems in our work plans in the sphere of education and other fields that have arisen since the country's Presidium and Presidency conclusions last year. We must see what the cadre situation is in every community, at all levels; I mean ranging from the various services that people meet every day, the organs, and up to all other levels. [end recording]

BORBA REPORTS ON NIN, KOMUNIST ARTICLES

AU161748 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jul 87 p 11

[Unattributed report: "FEC and Delegates"]

[Excerpts] The latest issues of NIN and KOMMUNIST carry two commentaries that attract attention and which pertain to the analysis of results of first year of work of the new FEC. [paragraph continues]

The occasion on which journalists S. Rabrenovic and O. Rusovac discuss the federal government's work to date were the questions Vilko Jelen, delegate from Slovenia, asked at the SFRY Assembly on 24 June, as well as Branko Mikulic's answers to delegate's questions.

NIN article "The FEC and Delegates" says among other things the following: [passage omitted]

"Both from questions and answers, one can feel that nervousness is growing in conjunction with the growth of inflation, that nobody admits the blame for the existing situation, and that only the FEC is expected to change the situation.

"There is the impression that Branko Mikulic's government is making the same mistake as the one made by Milka Planinc's government. Instead of proposing changes on the basis of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, the government proposes the Theses for Improving Economic System, which are nothing else but a rewritten part of the Stabilization Program. Only now time is wasted on discussions of the Theses, that is, discussions about something that had already been discussed.

"Although the new FEC has been advocating the market character of the economy from the beginning of its term of office, it has been consistently entangling itself in administrative jumbles that reduce independence of enterprises. It started with the control of earnings and prices, albeit without success, in order to be concluded with the Law on Gross Revenue and Income. This law, in the way it was adopted, has been turned into its opposite.

"Another question is to what extent has Mikulic defended his finance secretary. Namely, it is known that some FEC members were not satisfied either with Svetozar Rikanovic's explanation about increase in prices of oil distillates and other products when turnover tax was increased because of the federal budget. Perhaps he was not really to blame, since Andrej Ocvirk, FEC member in charge of energy, who was more qualified to provide such an explanation did not appear before journalists.

"It is normal that a government reduces oil consumption, particularly if most of that oil is imported in a situation when there is no foreign exchange even for importing medicines, but it is not normal if it makes a virtue out of its wrong policy. Namely, Svetozar Rikanovic explained tax increases to journalists by the deficit in the federal budget and did so in the following way: 'When we drafted a budget for this year we did so basing it on an unreal dinar exchange rate.'

"It is known that the federal government itself is in charge of the realistic dinar rate, as well as it is known that that same government carried the policy of an unrealistic exchange rate and unreal interest rates during last year, out of conviction that it can 'program the inflation.' A great deal of what is now happening in the country's economy can be explained exactly by such policy as the federal government carried out last year."

KOMUNIST commentary entitled "New Addresses" says about the same topic, among other things, the following:

FEC President Branko Mikulic does not speak in public often, perhaps because he would not have anything new to say. It would be news if he could say that his (or the FEC's) program presented to SFRY Assembly delegates on the occasion of his election as president has started to be realized. Unfortunately, the reality is different. [paragraph continues]

The dramatic inflation volume was the reason why delegate Vilko Jelen (Slovenia) asked on 24 June whether the FEC president felt the need to explain this very grave situation as well as some other questions (foreign exchange law, increase in prices of oil derivatives) which are of interest to economic organizations.

Although we can remember an even less spiritually peaceful set of SFRY Assembly delegates than this one, as a rule the FEC president has stayed beyond the direct reach of delegates' questions. Those questions, as well as any criticism had been directed to the FEC in general or to personalities heading individual sectors. Now, as our social and economic situation is becoming more complicated, it seems that even the head of government cannot be spared any longer. Does this mean a different delegates' attitude toward the head of government? Will the president now have to answer the delegates' questions, leaving some important sessions in order to come to the SFRY Assembly in the future as well? Another interesting question is what movitated the delegate in this case to address the FEC president himself.

"For a long time now, our social scence gives a rather chaotic impression, so saying that we are unanimous is confirmed more and more often. We witness the proclamations of profound reforms and presentations of "shallow" proposals. We also witness the verbal advocacy of as little administrative management of the economy as possible, and the fact that the economy finds it increasingly more difficult to breathe under the burden of all kinds of norms that confuse the picture of economic situation. This is why one can no longer tell who is successful in the market and who is not.

"In such circumstances it is perhaps unrealistic to expect clear and encouraging answers to be offered at one session and in one speech in the Assembly. But how long can this go on?

President Mikulic undoubtedly deserves compliments for such openness with which he announced the FEC's readiness to resign if delegates withdraw their confidence, openness which is unusual in our circumstances. It is difficult to believe that such a thing will happen in the Assembly, but what impresses one is the direct approach of Delegate Vilko Jelen and, perhaps even more, the clearly expressed readiness by the head of government to accept the consequences in case a lack of confidence is expressed. There are really very few high officials who, when accepting an important post, are aware that an office does not only bring recognition, but that they ar also expected to be ready to accept blows, and to try the bitter taste of criticism.

"Even if Mikulic still owes delegates several answers because he put most of the blame for consumption and the burden on the economy on republics and provinces without mentioning the federal budget even once, at least he has shown that he is ready to talk about himself and his team without any reservations. Although the economy gains nothing directly by that, it is undoubtedly a point for democratic and open debate.

## CROAT UNIONS FAIL TO SUPPORT ASSOCIATED LABOR LAW

LD151726 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Jul 87

[Text] [Announcer] At the beginning of the news bulletin, here is an item that deserves due attention: the draft of the changes and amendments to the Law on Associated Labor failed to gain the support of the Presidium of the Croat Trade Union Council. This conclusion was made on the basis of what was said during the public debate within associated labor, during which calls were made for workers to be in the real control of both production and income. Here is a report by Branimir Bjelic:

[Begin Bjelic recording] The workers in our republic insist on radical changes in production and the distribution of income and reject all the cosmetic embellishments and numerous legal regulations. They also call for the changes to be carried out simultaneously with the changes in the SFRY Constitution, and under no circumstances in two stages, which would entail enormous financial costs. Croatia's top workers' forum is fully behind the workers' demands, warning that: First, these latest changes in the Law on Associated Labor would provide for continued increased normativism, since as many as 60 new articles would be added to it; second, the real socioeconomic relations and market economy laws are not being adequately observed; third, the acceptance of the proposed solutions would lead to exacerbating the existing economic crisis; fourth -- and this was the main point of the debate endorsed by the Presidium -- the proposed changes do not favor the workers but the so-called self-managing state and political bureaucracy.

To sum up today's debate: If the state believes in its working class, why should it tell the workers how to behave in their own organizations of associated labor? The workers cannot accept flirtations with the market economy. Instead of being provided with stimuli to generate more income, for months the workers have been subjected to lengthy debates; the workers can no longer allow their labor to be underestimated, thus emphasizing that the Law on Associated Labor should be the real workers' constitution. Otherwise, they asked, what is the Law on Associated Labor for, unless it serves the workers' cause? Expert analyses have, in any case, demonstrated that only between 7 and 15 percent of workers understand what the Law on Associated labor is about. The general conclusion was that the proposed changes would not be a step forward and that the Croat Trade Union Council will therefore advocate the original workers' demands that were voiced during the public debate and, as such, submit them to the republic's coordinating committee responsible for monitoring the public debate. [end recording]

## BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT LOWERED -- Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has repaid 1.5 billion dollars in principle and three billion dollars in interest on its foreign debt in the past 18 months, Yugoslav National Bank governor Dusan Vlatkovic announced at today's meeting of associated banks in Belgrade. Vlatkovic said that the balance of payment projections for last and this year envisaged that the total debt payments should not exceed 800 million dollars. Yugoslavia has, however, paid almost double the amount which is one of the reasons of the currency "tension", Vlatkovic said. He added that Yugoslavia had also paid over 1.5 billion dollars for imports under previously opened credit lines, most dating from late 1985. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1540 GMT 14 Jul 87 LD]

NEW JOURNAL PUBLISHED -- Sarajevo, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- The first issue of ZAJENDO, the organ of the Associations of Serbian Orthodox Priests, Catholic Religious Workers, and the Association of Islamic Religious Workers of Bosnia-Hercegovina was published in Sarajevo. The aim of this paper is to inform not only members of the associations, but also the entire public, about joint long-term activities and successful cooperation between these three religious confessions. The first editor of the organ published by Oslobodjenje from Sarajevo with a circulation of 3,000 copies, is Milan Lucic, secretary of the Federation of the Associations of Serbian Orthodox Priests in Bosnia-Hercegovina. ZAJEDNO, which will be published twice a year, will mostly deal with topical issues from the social activities of the three religious associations. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 15 Jul 87 LD]